



The  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**  
 for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

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DL. CXXXV

• OCTOBER 4, 1941

Annual Subscription (with  
Diary) 25/- Single Copies 9d.

*The nicest  
way of taking  
Halibut Liver Oil*

**Haliborange**

TRADE MARK



ALLEN &amp; HANBURY'S LTD LONDON, E.2

Telephone: BISHOPSGATE 3201 (12 lines). Telegrams: GREENBURY'S, BETH, LONDON.

A CONSISTENT POLICY  
FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS . . . .

# *Entympol*

**TOOTH PASTE**

- ★ NO REDUCTION IN PROFITS
- ★ NO REDUCTION IN PRICE
- ★ NO SMALL SIZES
- ★ ALWAYS ON THE P.A.T.A.

SEND FOR TERMS

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., BEAK STREET, LONDON, W.I.

# Show 'Elasto'—It Sells on Sight!

It's advertised as a Chemist's Line



## ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE PROFIT ON EVERY SALE

'ELASTO' Advertising is Nation-wide and Consistent. An ever-increasing demand for this product is being created at your very door; a slight effort on your part will bring this new and profitable business to your counter. A showcard or a few 'Elasto' cartons displayed in your window will bring most gratifying results. You can recommend 'Elasto' with confidence for: Varicose Veins, Bad Leg, Phlebitis, Piles, Hardened Arteries, Heart Troubles, Rheumatism, Bad Circulation, etc. A tablet Remedy, easy to handle and reliable.

★ NEW REDUCED PRICES:      Retail Price 5/- per pkt.      Wholesale 42/- per doz.

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SHOW MATERIAL GLADLY SENT FREE ON REQUEST  
P.A.T.A.

**The NEW ERA TREATMENT CO. LTD.**

DEPT. R

CECIL HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.I

# 7,000,000 WOMEN WILL READ THIS IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

*So should you!*

HEDY LAMARR, M.G.M. STAR

Max Factor<sup>®</sup>  
HOLLYWOOD & LONDON

*Offer an apology  
-and a promise*

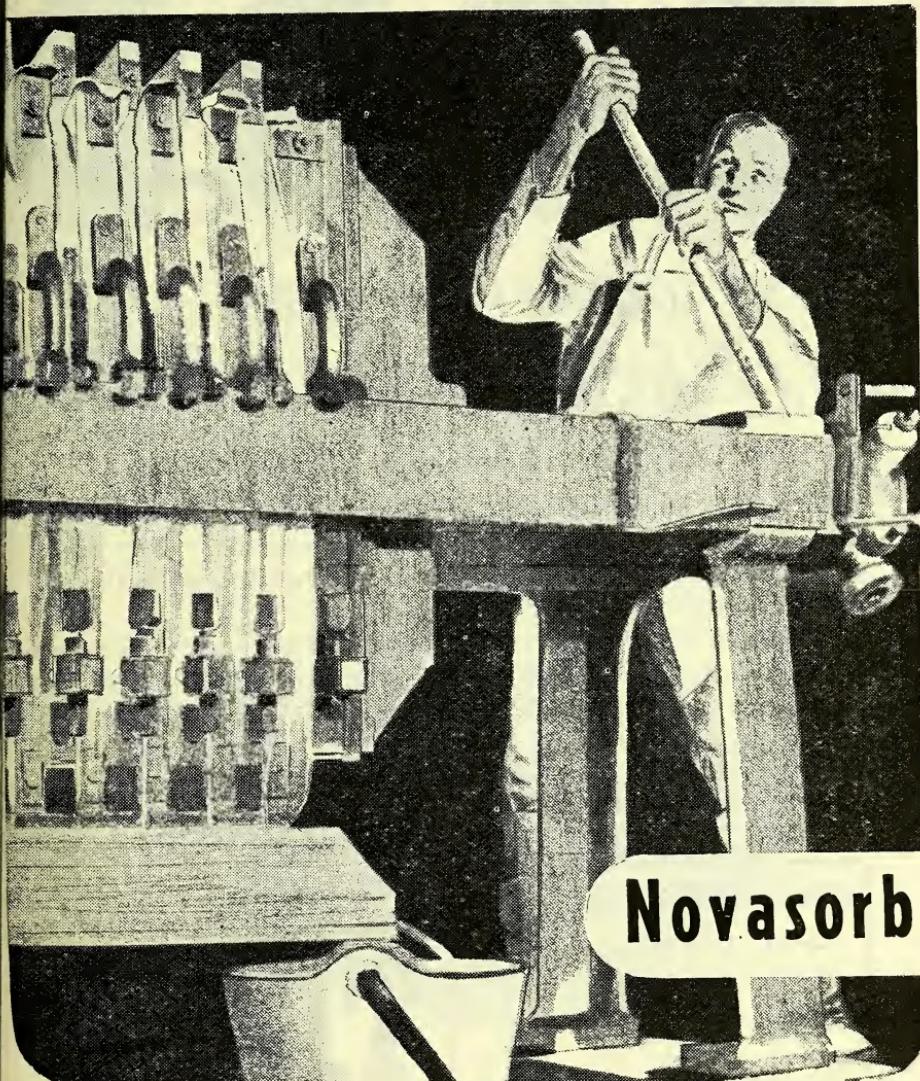
Max Factor preparations are still available in limited quantities, although procuring them may not be as easy as before. For this we make an apology and a promise. An apology for conditions over which we have no control. A promise that everything humanly possible is being done to ensure that every town and city will have its fair share of these carefully chosen cosmetics... that every woman who knows and appreciates their high standard and unsurpassed quality, will be richly rewarded for her patience.

*This, too, is important!*

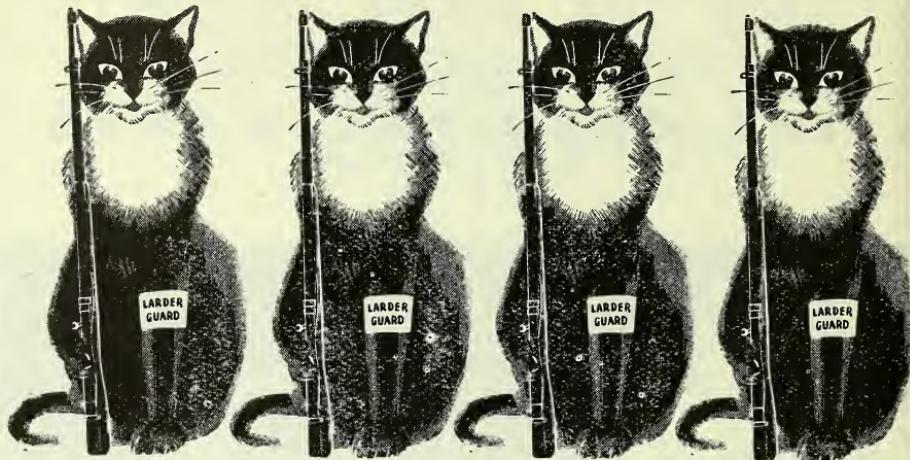
The National need for metal has, naturally, greatly restricted the manufacture of Lipstick cases, greatly solution to this problem Max Factor are producing. As a first time special refills of their Lipsticks. So be careful not to throw away your present case. Prices are 3/- and 1/9d.

Max Factor<sup>®</sup>  
HOLLYWOOD & LONDON

# FINE CHEMICAL WORKS



EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD.



# "Our owners know we're fighting fit on TIBS"

## **say the LARDER GUARDS**

CATS are doing valuable work in war-time by keeping mice away from larders and store cupboards. For this, cats must be kept fit and healthy—this too in spite of the difficulties of war-time diet.

TIBS is the answer. The present TIBS advertising—with its amusing Larder Guard story—is teaching more and more owners how TIBS are keeping their cats happy and alert. And sales are rising rapidly. Why not take advantage of this fact? Orders can be promptly attended to.

### **SPECIAL AUTUMN BOUNTY OFFER**

*Write for particulars of the Special Bounty Offer that is available to retailers during October*

TO DEPTS. C. & D. BOB MARTIN LIMITED,  
SOUTHPORT, LANCS.

TIBS IS A  
BOB MARTIN  
PRODUCT.

# TIBS



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THE  
**"MATER"**

**CLINICAL** REGD.  
 The position of the Mercury column is at once  
 perfectly plain. Red markings above 99.4.

**ALL TYPES OF**  
**CLINICAL**  
 AND OTHER  
**THERMOMETERS**



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A NAME IT IS SAFE TO RECOMMEND...

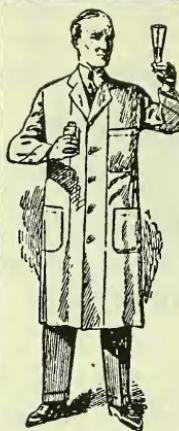


**W.J. RENDELL LTD.** HARDWICH HOUSE, 161-5 ROSEBURY AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.1.

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# GARDINERS for OVERALLS



## HIGH GRADE LONG OVERALL COATS

White or Khaki  
Super Quality, specially shru nk

## SHOP JACKETS

Super White Drill

## ALPACA JACKETS

A large selection  
10 Coupons each for JACKETS & COATS  
Supplied at today's lowest  
prices

Send P.C. to Department G  
for illustrated list showing  
styles. Owing to fluctuations  
goods can only be offered at  
 ruling cost of day. State  
style required and we will  
gladly quote you. Cash with  
order or usual trade references

—o—  
Satisfaction guaranteed

**GARDINER & CO. (THE SCOTCH HOUSE) LTD.**  
1, 3 & 5 COMMERCIAL ROAD, LONDON, E.I.  
OPPOSITE THE NEW ALDgate EAST STATION

ALBUCID	PROGYNON
ARCANOL	PROLUTON
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CORTIRON	SYNTHALIN
CYLOTROPIN	TESTOVIRON
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All patents and processes of the former company of Schering Ltd. have been acquired by British Schering Ltd. which is wholly British controlled, with British capital, and British staffed. A highly qualified team of research workers is carrying on the high traditions of the former company and gives promises of important advances in chemo-therapy.

BRITISH *Schering* LIMITED

185-190, HIGH HOLBORN LONDON, W.C.I.

# PHARMACY for the Pharmacist

Just a few of the many links in  
the Ucal Chain of Products  
for the Pharmacist only



None  
of these  
goods  
can be  
obtained  
at stores,  
grocers,  
co-ops.,  
in spite  
of the  
Pharmacy  
and  
Medicines  
Act



The strength of the  
chain depends on your support

UNITED CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED • CHELTENHAM & LONDON

# WANT RAZOR BLADES? GET MULTISHAVES!

## The Solution to the RAZOR BLADE SHORTAGE

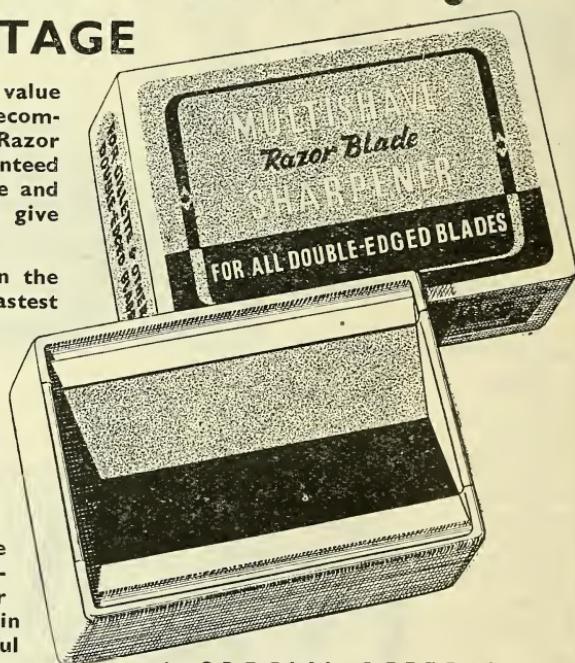
Progressive Chemists who value their customers' confidence recommend the Multishave Safety Razor Blade Sharpener — the guaranteed sharpener that makes Gillette and other double-edged blades give many extra smooth shaves.

The sharpening agent used in the Multishave is the finest, fastest cutting abrasive known.

The bluntest blade, even if it has been stropped or rubbed on a tumbler or other glass article until it is beyond hope, can be given a new edge in ten seconds with the Multishave.

There are no glass parts to the Multishave—no fear of breakage or accidents. It is ideal for travellers, particularly men in the Forces, and is a thoughtful gift.

Your customers must shave. If you are short of blades, sell Multishaves. You make fourpence-halfpenny profit on each Multishave outfit. Retail price 1s. 6d., including purchase tax. Trade price 10s. per dozen, plus tax. Packed three dozen to a carton, complete with smart showcard.



### ★ SPECIAL OFFER ★

To create a large sale immediately for Multishaves in your district, to your advantage, in consideration of your order for 12 cartons each 3 doz. Multishave Safety Razor Blade Sharpeners

#### YOU GET FREE OF CHARGE

13 weekly advertisements in your local evening or weekly newspaper, mentioning your name only as Multishave stockists. This advertising sells many Multishaves for you.

**ORDER MULTISHAVE OUTFITS FROM YOUR WHOLESALER**  
or send direct to

**MULTISHAVE Limited, Fortress Grove, LONDON, N.W.5**

Telephone: GULLIVER 1467

# Extracts

TINCTURES · RESINOIDS  
OLEO RESINS · MEDICINAL RESINS



Cultivators of  
**BELLADONNA**  
AND HENBANE

Powdered Belladonna  
and Digitalis



**CHLOROPHYLL**

*Wm Ransom*  
AND SON LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, HITCHIN, Hertfordshire

ESTABLISHED 1846

# MEGGESON MAKES NEWS

**MEGGEZONES**

FOR  
ALL THROAT  
AFFECTIONS

- HYGIENIC
- ANTISEPTIC
- GERMICIDAL
- SOOTHING

MADE AND  
GUARANTEED BY  
MEGGESON & CO LTD  
LONDON S.E.1.

THE FOREMOST PREPARATION FOR RELIEVING  
THE MOST ACUTE CATARRHAL CONDITIONS



**NEW  
PACK**

**NEW  
NATIONAL  
APPEAL**

**NEW  
PRICE**

- Strictly 
- Supplies unlimited
- Generous profit.
- Popular Price.
- Proven formula.
- Make this your winter line.

Order at once.

10/- per doz., plus purchase tax.

**MEGGESON & CO. LTD., LLEWELLYN STREET, LONDON, S.E.1**

FOR  
*Victory*  
OVER  
**BACK-ACHE  
NEURALGIA  
RHEUMATIC  
PAINS**



DISPLAY CARD IN GREEN AND RED ON  
PRIMROSE BACKGROUND. FITS IN BACK OF  
MUSTEROLE CARTON.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO. LTD., 3, CASTLE STREET, FARNHAM, SURREY

# BUSH

**ALLOBARBITONE**

**ALLODENE** REGD.

(BETA PHENYL ISOPROPYLAMINE)

**MANDELIC ACID**

**SULPHANILAMIDE**

*Manufactured by*

**W. J. BUSH & CO LTD**

ASH GROVE · HACKNEY · LONDON, E.8

Phone : Clissold 0461 (5 lines)

Grams : 'Tangerine, London'

Branches and Factories : HACKNEY, London; MITCHAM, Surrey; WIDNES, Lancs.

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY (N.S.W.), BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH, AUCKLAND (NEW ZEALAND), JOHANNESBURG, NEW YORK, NATIONAL CITY (CALIFORNIA) LINDEN (NEW JERSEY), MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

# TABLETS & PILLS

**SINCE** 1860

Also... AMPOULES · EMULSIONS · EXTRACTS  
INFUSIONS · OINTMENTS · SUPPOSITORIES.  
PROPRIETARY AND OWN FORMULA PILLS AND TABLETS

We invite enquiries from Wholesalers and Exporters for all  
classes of Pharmaceutical Preparations in bulk or packed

RICHARD DANIEL & SON, LTD., DERBY.  
TELEPHONE: DERBY 4266/7/8

TELEGRAMS: DANIA DERBY.

## It pays to sell **RODINE**

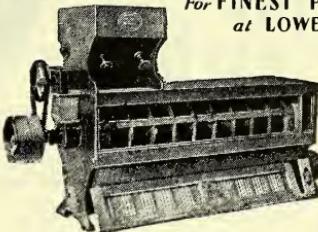


Stock both kinds—Rodine Phosphorus the original Rodine and Rodine Red Squill the domestic kind, harmless to domestic animals.

Thomas Harley, Ltd., Rodine Works, Perth, Scotland

## USED SUCCESSFULLY ALL OVER THE WORLD

For FINEST POWDERS  
at LOWEST COST



All enquiries to  
Wm. GARDNER & Sons  
(Gloucester) Ltd.  
Bristol Road  
GLOUCESTER, Eng.  
Telephone:  
Gloucester 2288  
(3 lines)

**GARDNER'S**  
Patent "QUICK-CHANGE"  
fine  
**POWDER DRESSER**

# WANTED

## Mercolized Wax Jars and Caps

In order to conserve supplies for Home and Export purposes, we ask the help of the trade in securing the return of empty Mercolized Wax Jars and Caps.

From this date we will pay 1/- per dozen, plus postage, for all genuine Mercolized Wax jars received complete with caps. We are not proposing ourselves to make any payment to the public, but chemists are of course at liberty to do so if they wish.

We shall be very grateful for your help in this matter.

**DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED**  
**HELLIDON HOUSE, HELLIDON, Nr. DAVENTRY**  
**NORTHANTS**



*If you make your own  
PERFUMES.*

please note that we produce over 9,000 different concentrated essences for perfumery, creams, powders, lipsticks, lotions, soaps and all types of cosmetics.

Continental perfumes can be matched

*Samples and technical help free*

**FIELD & CO. (AROMATICS) LTD.**

MOUNT PLEASANT, WEMBLEY, ENGLAND  
 'Phone. Wembley 3536      Grams: FUMRIFIELD WEMBLEY

## PINAUD'S

*Active Serv.*

Neat heads are being smartly disciplined, on and duty, by Pinaud Brilliantine—both liquid and solid! The military vogue for moustaches has the encouragement of Pinaud's famous Pomade Hongroise. This with other popular Pinaud Preparations for hair care, including Eau de Quinine and Tonicream, are as good as ever they were, and all British-made, of course.

*Supplies of Pinaud lines are much reduced now, but we are doing our best to ensure even distribution.*  
 Pinaud Ltd., Pinaud House, 128, Atkins Road, Balham, S.W. 12.

## Elastoplast

TRADE MARK

BRAND

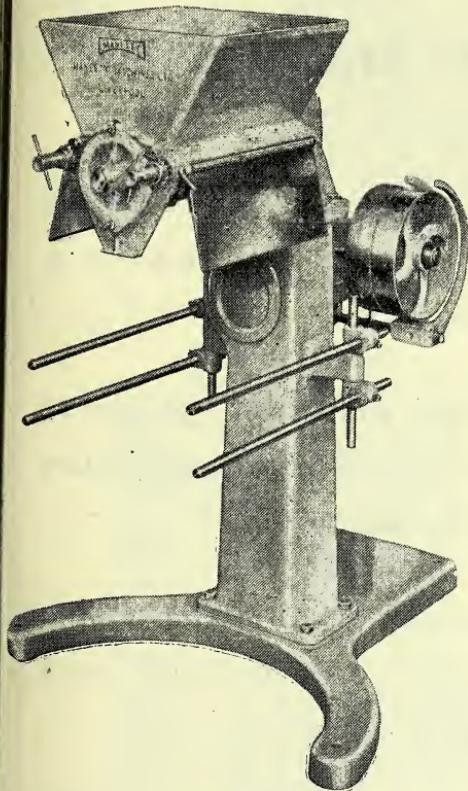
### BOIL DRESSINGS

The complete treatment  
for Boils

T. J. SMITH & NEPHEW, LTD.

NEPTUNE ST., HULL

# SAVES LABOUR, SPEEDS UP WORK, TURNS OUT BETTER GRANULES



If you make tablets, this  
machine is a necessity

**MANESTY**

## OSCILLATING GRANULATOR

MATERIAL to be compressed should be in the form of uniform granules, otherwise irregularities in the tablets will result. Granulation can be done by hand, but such a process is somewhat slow. The Manesty Oscillating Granulator does the work of four to six operators and turns out granules of uniform size. Its output is about 150 lb. per hour, and it thus very greatly reduces time and labour costs. The size of the granules can be varied by alteration of the stainless steel screen. Three stainless steel wire screens are provided with each machine—8, 10 and 12 mesh.

For the preparation of granules from powdered material the Manesty Oscillating Granulator is undoubtedly the most efficient and economical machine yet devised, but it can also be used for obtaining granules from lumpy or crystalline materials. Crystalline substances are not always in a suitable form for compressing into tablets as the crystals are rarely uniform in size. By passing through a Manesty Oscillating Granulator, however, the crystals, unless the material is very hard, are broken up and granules formed. In this way, effervescent salts can be granulated.

Four reasons why Manesty Oscillating Granulator is best:—

1. Gives uniform granules of any desired size.
2. Working parts are made of stainless steel, wear is minimised, and contamination of material eliminated.
3. Does the work of four to six operators at a fraction of the cost.
4. Granulation maintenance charges reduced to a minimum and the saving in bench and floor space alone justifies the installation of a Manesty Oscillating Granulator.

SPECIFICATION	
Height	4 ft. 2 in.
Floor Space	39½ in. x 32 in.
Pulleys	10 in. x 2 in.
Capacity	150 lb. per hour (approx.)
Speed ..	480 r.p.m.
Power required	1 h.p.
Lubrication ..	Grease gun
Weight, Net ..	311 lb.
" Gross	500 lb.

SELF-CONTAINED MOTOR DRIVE CAN  
BE SUPPLIED IF DESIRED

**BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT**

*Send us a postcard for full particulars*

Made by

**MANESTY MACHINES LTD.**  
**5 SPEKE HALL ROAD, LIVERPOOL 19**

Telegrams: MANESTY LIVERPOOL

Telephone: GARSTON 1511

# "GRIP-TIGHT"

## Feeder Teats and Valves

---

Some defective Feeder Teats and Valves delivered to waste rubber dealers have reached retailers as saleable goods.

We are preventing repetition and shall be pleased to exchange free of charge any sold to shopkeepers before 3rd October, 1941.

We offer our sincere apologies to chemists who have, through no fault of ours, received such waste goods.

---

**LEWIS WOOLF LIMITED**  
**144 Oakfield Road, Selly Oak**  
**Birmingham 29**

*NEW TINS  
with airtight bands give  
them an increased sales value!*



**POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE**

Price 2/2 per tin. Wholesale 18/- per doz.  
including Tax (Packed in half-doz.) Plus 3/- per doz. Tax

**POTTER'S SMOKING MIXTURE**

Price 1/1 per tin. Wholesale 8/6 per doz.  
including Tax (Packed in half-doz.) Plus 1/5 per doz. Tax

Consistent advertising in the popular press ensures a steady demand

**POTTER & CLARKE LTD**

60-64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.I

'Phone: Bishoptsgate 4761 (6 lines)

Grams: Horehound, London

77 DANTZIC ST., MANCHESTER, 4

'Phone: Blackfriars 8734

Grams: Horehound, Manchester



Manufactured to a Pre-War Standard of Perfection. Tryst Complexion Powder is Super Smooth, Fine and Clinging. In Six Subtle Shades, gives the lasting matt surface coveted by every woman.

RACHELLE  
PEACH  
ROSETAN

NATURAL  
OCHREROSE  
CREOLE

Sold in a War Economy Pack of Double Proofed Transparent Containers, each package decorated with the Tryst trademark and containing approx. 1 oz. Tryst Complexion Powder.

Price 1/- per pkt. incl. P.T.

ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALER TODAY—AND SELL TO-MORROW!

★ Show them TRYST COMPLEXION POWDER  
and sell them—the companion to TRYST LIPSTICK

**'Tabloid'** BRAND

**'EMOCIN'** *Throat Lozenge*

## A timely reminder—

A seasonal increase of sore throats is just ahead.

'Tabloid' 'Emocin' was introduced for use after the removal of tonsils, a condition in which it is widely used and recommended by doctors.

It is also well-known that a gargle of acetylsalicylic acid can be very effective for the prompt relief of irritated and inflamed throats.

'Tabloid' 'Emocin' provides the most convenient means of applying acetylsalicylic acid in these conditions.

Each 'Emocin' lozenge contains two grains of acetylsalicylic acid which comes directly into contact with the affected throat. As it is absorbed it produces central analgesia supplementing local action.

Tubes of 25 lozenges 1/- each  
(Purchase Tax 1½d. extra)  
 Bottles of 500 lozenges 12/9 each  
(Purchase Tax 1/7 extra)



**BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LTD.**  
(The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.)

RATIONING HAS CREATED  
~~FOOD PROBLEMS~~  
*Sales for*  
**RADIO-MALT**



Family catering is often a difficult problem now-a-days, and housewives—particularly where there are children—naturally turn to supplementary sources of nutrition.

Foremost among these is Radio-Malt and consequently the demand for this product has very greatly increased. There has been no opportunity for us to accumulate the reserve stock upon which we normally rely for help to meet the autumn orders.

Further, malt itself is in limited supply, and a proportion of our vitamin output is ear-marked for National purposes.

A shortage of Radio-Malt is therefore at present inevitable, and we are compelled to cut down orders to a minimum.

We feel sure that our friends will appreciate the position and will co-operate in our endeavour to distribute the available supplies as equitably as possible.

P.A.T.A. PRICES

(Home Trade)

Retail	2/3	4/-	7/6
--------	-----	-----	-----

Exempt from Purchase Tax.

*the Vitamin Food for war-time nutrition*

*A Product of THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD. LONDON N.1*



# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For RETAILER — WHOLESALER — MANUFACTURER

Published Weekly at

**28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2**

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Strand, London" Telephone: Central 6565 (10 lines)

Emergency Address: THE PITMAN PRESS, LOWER BRISTOL ROAD, BATH

Telephone: Bath 5492

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK

**Paraffin Emulsion.**—The Minister of Health has now issued the Order foreshadowed in the *C. & D.*, September 20, p. 144. It states that: (1) This Order may be cited as the Paraffin Emulsion (Reduction of Liquid Paraffin) Order, 1941, and shall come into operation on October 2, 1941; (2) On and after the date of operation of this Order no paraffin emulsion shall be manufactured containing more than 25 per cent. volume in volume of liquid paraffin.

**Civilian Respirators and Ammonia.**—The Ministry of Home Security has issued a circular stating that there is reason to believe that the fact that service, civilian duty and civilian respirators are not designed to give protection against ammonia is not always fully appreciated, and as the use of these respirators in concentrations of ammonia may give rise to serious danger, the following additional information on the subject is given: It has been established that these respirators give a certain degree of protection against immediate danger from ammonia; that when they are worn subsequently the ammonia is liberated from the container in concentrations which might give rise to serious discomfort or even

danger. This effect is produced even when gas-free air is drawn through the container, but if it should occur in the presence of a war gas, the wearer is completely deprived of protection as he will be unable to wear the respirator because of the ammonia.

**Fourth Addendum to the B.P.**—The Fourth Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia, 1932, became official in Great Britain on October 1 and copies are obtainable (price 5s.) from Constable & Co., Ltd., 10 Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. A summary of the additions and alterations was published in the *C. & D.*, September 6, p. 130.

**Register of Drying Plants.**—The Ministry of Food is compiling a register of plants at present in use or idle which may be suitable for vegetable drying either immediately or after adaptation. Information is particularly required regarding tray driers (cabinet and tunnel conveyor driers and rotary driers). The owners of such drying plants are asked to write to the Ministry of Food, Dehydration Branch, Bay View Road, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales, giving the address of each separate plant.

**Midland Chemists' Committee.**—Officers elected for the session 1941-42 are as follows: *Chairman*, Mr. G. King, M.Sc., F.I.C.; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. T. Collis, F.I.C.; *Secretary*, Mr. E. M. Joiner, B.Sc., Halton Road, Sutton Coldfield.

**Chesterfield Branch Officers.**—At the annual meeting of the Chesterfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held recently, the officials elected were: *Chairman*, Mr. F. Elliott; *Treasurer*, Mr. T. H. Bradley; *Secretary*, Mr. S. C. Greaves.

**Glasgow Philosophical Society.**—Among the speakers in the winter programme of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow is Professor James P. Todd, Ph.D., Ph.C., who on November 26 will give an address on "A Hundred Years of Pharmacy."

**Bowls Results.**—In the final of a single-handed bowling competition organised by the Glasgow Pharmacy Club, A. W. Calder (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool) beat J. W. Logan (W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Leeds) by twenty-one shots to eighteen. Mr. Calder, by winning this competition, has secured the "treble crown" of pharmaceutical bowling. This is claimed a record.

**A Cardiff Resolution.**—At a joint meeting of the Cardiff Branches of the National Pharmaceutical Union and Pharmaceutical Society held in Cardiff recently, the following resolution was approved by all present. "That this meeting does not understand why the Council concluded agreements (so detrimental to members' interests) with Government departments without first consulting and collaborating with the other organisations within the framework of pharmacy as a whole. That the meeting considers the provisions of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act are very detrimental to the profession and trade of pharmacy as generally understood by members prior to the passing of the Bill, and views the future with great anxiety. That in the opinion of this meeting it lowers the status of chemists in retail trade and makes it much more difficult for them to receive adequate return for the restrictions and responsibilities continually imposed in recent years. That it appears to the assembled chemists of Cardiff and district that the Pharmaceutical Council as at present constituted is no longer representative of pharmacy as a whole. That if anything is to be saved from the present impossible position it is now time that a reorganised representation should be instituted, preferably upon area representation, and far-reaching changes made." Copies

of the resolution have been sent to every branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and to N.P.U. headquarters.

**Returned Unopposed.**—Messrs. J. E. Connor, Ph.C., J.P., Newry, James Glendinning, Ph.C., Londonderry, Henry Francis Moore and James McDowell, both of Belfast, the members retiring by rotation, were on September 22 returned unopposed to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland.

**Eire Pharmaceutical Council.**—For the first time since 1937 there is to be a contested election this year for the vacancies on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. In addition to the seven outgoing Councillors, all of whom are seeking re-election, there is a new candidate in Mr. Alfred R. Lester, M.P.S.I. (Lester's pharmacy in Patrick Street, Cork). The outgoing Councillors are Mr. Frank J. Fitzpatrick, P.C. (treasurer), Sir Thomas Robinson (chairman of directors, Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., and president of the Society 1939-40), Dr. James A. Mitchell (managing director, Hamilton Long Pharmacies, Dublin); Alderman J. F. Costello (mayor of Galway); Miss Fionnuala M. Flood, Dublin; Mr. Donald W. P. Boyd, M.A., F.C.S. (a director of Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., wholesale chemists, Dublin); and Mr. Michael J. Kieran, Drumshambo, co. Leitrim, who represents druggists' interests.

**Dail Question on Baby Foods.**—In Dail Eireann on September 17, Alderman Alfred Byrne, T.D., asked the Minister for Supplies if he was aware of the scarcity of baby foods; if he was making any arrangements for substitutes for the baby foods formerly imported from America and Great Britain, and if, pending the finding of suitable substitutes, Government advice would be made available in the matter through newspaper advertisements and the radio to hospitals and maternity homes. The Minister for Supplies (Mr. Sean Lemass) replied: "I am aware that there are restrictions on the export of baby foods from Great Britain. I am not aware that there is any general scarcity of essential baby foods in this country at present. Importers of baby foods have been encouraged to purchase supplies in the United States with a view to shipment to this country. Certain baby foods are produced in this country, and the possibility of increasing our production to offset the reduction in supplies from Great Britain is under active consideration. The supply position at present is not such that it is considered necessary to make the public announcement suggested."

# TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

## Seven-day Invoices

There is, as you suggest (p. 167), an element of what schoolboys call the sneak about the requirement to supply invoices within seven days of the delivery of the goods to which they relate, failure to do so to be followed by the reporting of the delinquent to a Local Price Regulation Committee. We are not told whether the word "supply" means in this connexion that an invoice must be dispatched within seven days or that it must be received within seven days; but in either case an obvious difficulty may arise. Let us suppose that a wholesaler receives an invoice from a manufacturer just as the allowed period of seven days is about to expire: it may be impossible for him, with the present shortage of staff, to dispatch a corresponding invoice to his customer, a retailer, within the prescribed time. The retailer is then obliged, under penalty, to demand the missing invoice from the wholesaler in writing and, without waiting for a reply, to inform the secretary of his Local Price Regulation Committee that the seller "has failed to furnish" the required invoice, no allowance being made for the possibility of postal irregularities. This is, on the face of it, so ridiculous a state of affairs that one can only suppose that stipendiary magistrates, a shrewd and worldly-wise class, will exercise their discretion when cases arising under the Order indicated are brought before them. Presumably the real purpose of the Order is to detect traders in what have come to be known as "black market" goods and it is reasonable to assume that no action would be taken against reputable manufacturers who are in a position to produce evidence that they had been unable to comply with the requirements through no fault of their own.

## Cancelling Medicine Stamps

The announcement of the possibility of a fee being charged for attendance when an officer of Customs and Excise visits business premises for the purpose of cancelling medicine stamps (p. 167) is an unpleasant surprise, the more so as the Board has hitherto won the regard of the trade, wholesale and retail, by its scrupulous fairness in carrying out the provisions of the antiquated Medicines Stamp Acts. The cancellation being a non-recurring procedure, it would seem equitable that it should be carried out without cost to those who are

called upon to regard their medicine stamps as valueless scraps of paper. Is it really necessary for a Government department to arouse so much animosity over a matter of such limited scope? If a fee must be charged, I suggest that it should be on a basis of petrol consumption, which, with the utmost respect for the hard-worked officials of the Board of Customs and Excise, I venture to regard as of more importance at this stage of the war than the consumption of official time. When, for instance, an officer had to travel by car more than five miles each way from his ordinary route of inspection, a scale of fees might begin to operate, with the alternative of allowing the vendor of these medicines to send his stock to the nearest Customs and Excise office for the defacement of the stamps.

## Shaving Creams

Your comprehensive account of shaving creams (p. 169) clearly shows the difficulty of obtaining a correct balance between physical and dermatological requirements, and suggests to me that retailers whose time and opportunities for experiment are limited will be wise to have their creams prepared for them by large-scale manufacturers. My recollection of the trade goes back to a time when, to the best of my belief, only one shaving cream, a well-known proprietary article, was sold in collapsible tubes: retail chemists who put up their own used the then orthodox ointment pot, and its round label included some high-sounding adjective such as "ambrosial." These creams in jars were more solid than their present-day successors. Looking back a little further, I see that my oldest "Beasley" (1861) has three formulas for what is there called shaving paste, two of them consisting of modified forms of soft soap and the third of spermaceti, white wax and almond oil beaten up with hard white soap and scented with lavender water or eau de cologne. My small collection of old labels does not include any for shaving cream or paste; but glancing through a handbill or poster—I do not know which it was intended for—issued by a provincial chemist during the 'seventies, I find mention of a proprietary shaving cream unknown to me, possibly one of his own. One or two of the proprietary non-lathering creams are of a respectable age, but the popularity of most of the numerous brands is a recent development.

Xrayser

## COMPANY NEWS

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

COS PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, disinfectants, fertilisers, toilet requisites, etc. Stephen Docwra, director. R.O.: 9 Arundel Street, London, W.C.2.

PROTHOPLASTIC CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as wholesalers, retailers, distributors and manufacturers of dental, surgical and medical products, etc. William T. Harris, 70 Upwood Road, London, S.E.12, and John R. Saunders, 28 Steeles Road, N.W.3, directors.

UNITED KINGDOM NAVAL STORES ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Registered on September 17 as an association limited by guarantee, without share capital. The objects are to co-operate with the appropriate authorities in connexion with the allocation and distribution in the United Kingdom of certain products, to protect the interests of importers of such products, etc. Solicitors: Cosmo Cran & Co., London, S.W.7.

ADAMS, BUTLER & CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturing, research, dispensing and analytical chemists, manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles, etc. Irene V. McCoy-Hill, 289 Russell Court, London, W.C.1, director. R.O.: 300 Kingston Road, Merton Park, Surrey.

ASHLEY & WEEKS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers' agents, manufacturers of cosmetics, chemists' requisites, etc. Richard F. Ashley, London, S.W.17, Dorothy M. and William T. Weeks, M.P.S., directors. R.O.: 165a Mitcham Road, London, S.W.

ASPRO, LTD.—Trading profits for year ended June 30 amounted to £285,121, against £283,231 in the previous year. Appropriation to taxation reserve has been increased to £135,000, against £120,000. Final dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, brings total for year to 25 per cent. (same as last year).

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.—A general meeting of British Natural Resins, Ltd., will be held at Carlisle House, 8 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, on October 17, to show how the winding-up of the company has been conducted.

## TRADE MARKS

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book," 1940, p. 275.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," September 10, 1941)

- "DIESLIP"; for chemical fuel economisers (1) (IV). By Slip Products Co., Ltd., Dominion Street, London, E.C.2. 615,585.
- "NUDOR"; for toilet preparations (3) (IV). By Fortnum & Mason, Ltd., 182 Piccadilly, London, W.1. 615,557.
- "TAKA"; for diastase, medicinal and pharmaceutical (5) (IV). By Parke, Davis & Co., McDougall Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. 609,324.
- "SIMPKINS" (cross device, with use in red or similar colour disclaimed; also word "Simpkins" disclaimed); for pharmaceutical substances, sweetmeats, syrups, etc. (5) (30) (32) (IV). By A. L. Simpkin & Co., Ltd., 6 Hunter Road, Sheffield, 6. 614,557/8/9 (All Associated).
- "COMBEVITA"; for all goods (5) (IV). By Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., 4 Brocket Road Hoddesdon, Herts. 615,032.
- "DISROL"; for all goods (5) (IV). By E. G. Hughes, Ltd., Peru Street, Adelphi, Salford, Manchester. 615,300.
- "NICORBIN"; for all goods (5) (IV). By Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. 615,684.
- Device with letters "K.L." (letters disclaimed); for pharmaceutical preparations (5) (IV). By Koray, Ltd., 56 Gamage Building, London, E.C.1. 615,486.
- "ALULOTION"; for medicated lotions (5) (IV). By J. Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., Oldhill Street, London, N.16. 615,720.
- "HYACINTH," "DAHLIA," and "LUPIN"; for toilet paper (not medicated) (16) (IV). By Searle & Cushnir, Ltd., 22 Billiter Street, London, E.C.3. 615,745/6/7.

### APPLICATION AMENDMENT

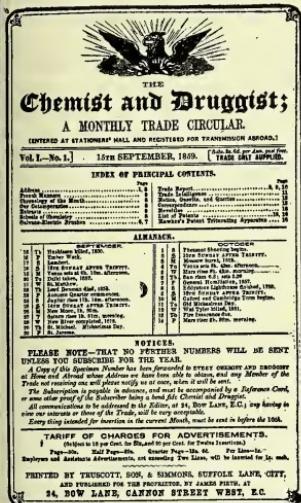
According to "The Trade Marks Journal," September 10, 1941, specifications Nos. 615,192/3/4, by "Addis, Hertford," have been altered so as to read: "Brushes tufted with nylon," etc.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," September 17, 1941)

- "SENSITEX"; for sensitised photographic fabrics (1) (IV). By Photostat, Ltd., Adelaide House, King William Street, London, E.C.4. 615,406.
- "LOPROL"; for chemicals to enrich liquid fuels (1) (IV). By Loganite Holdings, Ltd., 124-128 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. 615,811.
- "VALIANT"; for lipsticks (3) (IV). By Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London W.1. 615,734.

# OUR NEW DRESS

"WE appear before our readers in a new dress, but not in a new character. . . . We are what we have always been—the journal of the trade from which we take our name, devoted to the interests of its members."

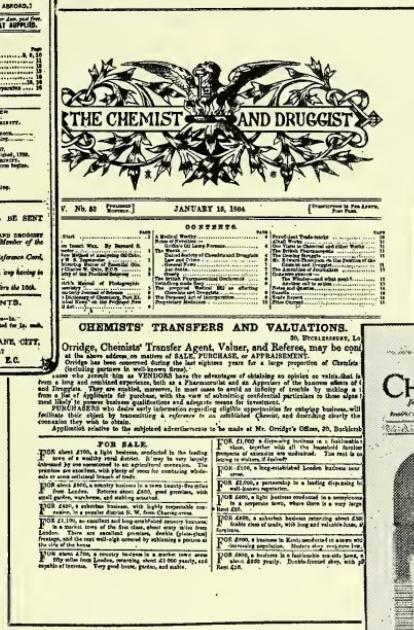


1859

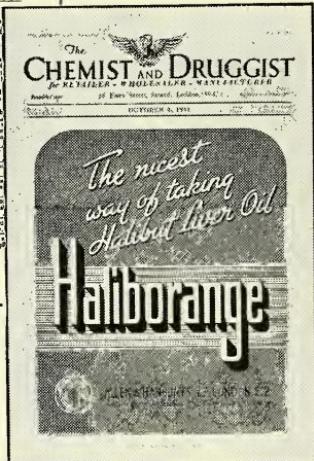
These words appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in 1864, in the first number in which a larger size of page was adopted. Today, they are equally true, although the occasion is different. As explained elsewhere in this issue, it has been decided in the interests of paper economy to revert to approximately our original page size, while at the same time retaining the characteristic C. & D. features and greatly increasing the number of editorial pages.

The first number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, published in September, 1859, was an octavo comprising sixteen pages of literary matter—a monthly total that was soon increased. Many of the features were the foundation of those of today and

included a Trade Report, a Correspondence column and a page of Trade Notes under the title of "Novelties." In 1864, about the time of the repeal of the paper duty, the page size was enlarged and from then to the present day the only changes that have occurred have been concerned with typography, with the exception of one major change to weekly publication in March, 1886, and the introduction of colour to the cover on October 3, 1931, just ten years ago. With this week's issue, therefore, there opens a new chapter in the history of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. It will be our endeavour, as formerly, to keep our readers posted with the latest information



1864



1941

concerning the drug and allied trades, to be as helpful as possible by publishing practical articles on the chemist's everyday problems, and to provide accurate and up-to-date commercial information on all aspects of his business.

## PRESIDENT QUESTIONED AT LEEDS

LEEDS Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society opened its winter session on September 24. Mr. N. H. Burns presided, and the president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Walter Deacon, C.B.E.) spoke on "Pharmacy on September 24." He gave a review of events, with general reference to the situation arising from the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. Later, in inviting questions, the chairman informed members that they need not confine themselves to Mr. Deacon's talk, as the president would try to answer any question on pharmacy.

MR. C. S. CHALLINOR, Castleford, noticed that under the Act the sale of drugs and proprietary medicines in any place other than a pharmacy must be subsidiary to the main business. Did not that make it possible for every department store to have small patent-medicines counters all over the place by classifying one or two articles as belonging to the business of each department? Mr. Deacon replied that the Act did not apply unless there was a definite pharmacy section with qualified pharmacist in charge. Patent medicines had always been saleable by anybody who held the necessary licence, but the Act extended the selling rights of a chemist to other shops or sections of business he might have. Mr. Challinor, supported by Mr. Hobson, continued to urge that modifications brought about by the Act would tend to throw their sale open to almost anybody.

### A Lead to Branches

MR. WALSH asked whether the Society's new planning committee for pharmacy after the war could give some sort of concrete lead to branches for their consideration.—The president replied that the committee was new and had not yet had its first meeting, but would undoubtedly welcome any suggestions of a constructive nature which any branch might care to submit.

MR. RYMER, Wakefield, asked why, if the Pharmaceutical Society claimed to represent all the interests of pharmacy, the Central War Emergency Committee should include two definite representatives of the company firms? Mr. Deacon replied that this was a comprehensive special committee, and it could not do the best for all sections of pharmacy unless it included adequate representation of them all.

MR. WRIGHT said in his opinion the new Act would really work out to the benefit of qualified chemists, and they should all

get down to the job of helping the Society and the planning committee. It would however, be welcome if the president could give the meeting any idea as to how pharmacy was going to be put on a higher level financially or in other ways. Mr. Deacon said the planning committee would endeavour to examine the whole situation, but as they were only just commencing they could not as yet offer any concrete ideas to branches. They all knew there was almost certain to be a wide extension of State health insurance. Persons hitherto private customers of doctor and chemist would come under the State service, and the craft must be ready with adequate machinery to deal with them.

### Society and N.P.U.

MR. N. N. ARMITAGE (a past-president of the P.A.T.A.) inquired whether there was any truth in the idea that there was or had been, some friction between the Pharmaceutical Society and the N.P.U. He asked also why the craft could not have one big and united war-aid fund instead of two funds run separately by the two organisations. Mr. Deacon said he knew of no reason why, in planning the future, the two efforts named should not become one big combined fund, because the people chiefly to be considered were the people needing the help. In regard to negotiations between pharmacy and the Government over the new Bill, it might appear that there had been some differences, but it could not be said with truth that the Society bore any sort of antagonism towards the N.P.U. The negotiations between pharmacy and the Government were shared between all the pharmaceutical organisations. "Greatly to my personal regret (continued the president) there can be a stage at which the Society and the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation four themselves taking a different point of view from the N.P.U. and the company chemist. Both parties honestly believed their point of view was best in the interests of pharmacy and undoubtedly much was to be said on both sides. The Society stands for the maximum possible co-operation among pharmaceutical bodies in the interests of the craft and what is pleasing to me is the great amount of co-operation that has taken place and is taking place. The occasional difference of opinion is the rare exception. Remember that five pharmaceutical bodies

ach approaching the problem from a different angle, were concerned with this matter. Absolute unity of view in such circumstances was hardly to be expected. Let me say, however, that the difference in this case had no effect on the course of events and that the result was not affected by what happened."

### Sectional Representation

MR. HOBSON remarked that in all the president's references to unity he had made no mention of representation of the employee-pharmacist on the Council. How was there unity without the employees having a voice? Mr. Deacon said he had not mentioned employee-pharmacists any more than any other section, because the Society represented all pharmacists. MR. HOBSON: In that case what right have company chemist firms—firms under the control of financial people who are not chemists at all—to direct representation on committees controlling pharmaceutical affairs? MR. DEACON: They are not on the committees in general. They are on the Central War Emergency Committee because the Government insist that every section shall be directly represented on that body. The Society itself and its working committees are not sectional at all and cannot be sectionally divided under the provisions of the Charter. We can go no further than the Charter and the subsequent by-laws allow.

MR. G. C. CRUMMACK (secretary, Leeds Branch) asked whether he had correctly understood the president to say in his address that only the qualified chemist could sell and recommend medicines, and whether the chemist was actually any different from the herbalist, etc., in having the right to prescribe? "I have wondered sometimes," said Mr. Crummack, "whether the Society is rather handicapped in its negotiations with the State by the fact that we have two chemist qualifications, and whether it would not be better if we had one only, to which we could point as the qualification of the craft."

### Army Chemical Corps?

Ever since the previous Great War they had been trying to get pharmacy recognised for commissions in the Forces, and he felt they would have a better chance in that and other matters if they had one definite qualification. He felt that there were never likely to be commissions for pharmacists in the Royal Army Medical

Corps. Had the Council ever contemplated linking up with the various chemical societies and suggesting to the Government the formation of an Army Chemical Corps for, say, research chemists, biologists and pharmacists, in which their qualifications would be properly recognised for commissions?" The president said he appreciated the suggestion and would keep it in mind for the planning committee. The Council had, as a matter of fact, recently raised the matter of a chemist's qualification with the Government and they had got an assurance, so far as it went, that when a pharmacist registered he could put down his preference for some specialist section suited to his scientific training. "A thing that has struck me sometimes," he added, "is that quite a lot of men who have become pharmacists in the Army seem to prefer to remain as sergeants rather than seek a commission." MR. CRUMMACK: "Not in the R.A.M.C., I am sure." In answer to Mr. Crummack's first query, Mr. Deacon said only the pharmacist could give recommendations of medicines. Other sellers could do no more than put the name of the article and the dose on the container.

### New Act Supported

MR. PAUL DOBSON raised a lengthy list of points and questions about the Pharmacy and Medicines Act; these the president suggested he could not possibly answer with legal assurance on the spot, and he invited the speaker to set them in writing and submit them to the secretary (Mr. Linstead). Mr. Dobson then expressed his feeling that the Act would prove a good thing, and would put the whole patent-medicines situation on a fairer and more business-like footing. The provisions laid down in the First Part of the Act might "cramp the style" of some sellers, but he did not consider they would impose any real hardship on legitimate sellers.

MR. J. JUDGE, Wakefield, asked if the president could give an idea when the new war formulary was likely to be published. Mr. Deacon said he believed it would be out shortly and would be authoritative and valuable.

MR. EDGAR BUCKLEY, proposing thanks to the speaker, suggested that the planning committee might work out ideas and suggestions and circulate them to the branches to discuss.

The vote of thanks was carried with applause and Mr. Deacon briefly replied.

## DRUG SUPPLIES IN EIRE

FROM many aspects the supply position in the drug trade in Eire is becoming acute for the first time since the war began. Several important items have become unprocurable, while a great number of proprietaries have gone out of stock and cannot be replaced. Views on the present situation, given to a representative of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, are outlined below.

**Mr. John S. Fyffe** (managing director, Wilcox, Jozneau & Co., Dublin) said immediately following the outbreak of war some items went out of supply straight away. Some were obtained from France after considerable delay, while a number of the bigger French houses had depôts in the United States, where they carried on the manufacture of their proprietaries, and his firm had been able to obtain supplies of these lines by parcel post, though of course after great delays.

**Mr. S. T. McAuley** (managing director, Irish Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.) said there was difficulty in obtaining supplies of materials for bath salts, also petroleum jelly, glycerin, perfume bottles, and metal containers of all kinds. His company was able to offer Eire customers a comprehensive series of Christmas coffrets made up of cosmetic lines, and a fine range of bath salts, but the future was problematical.

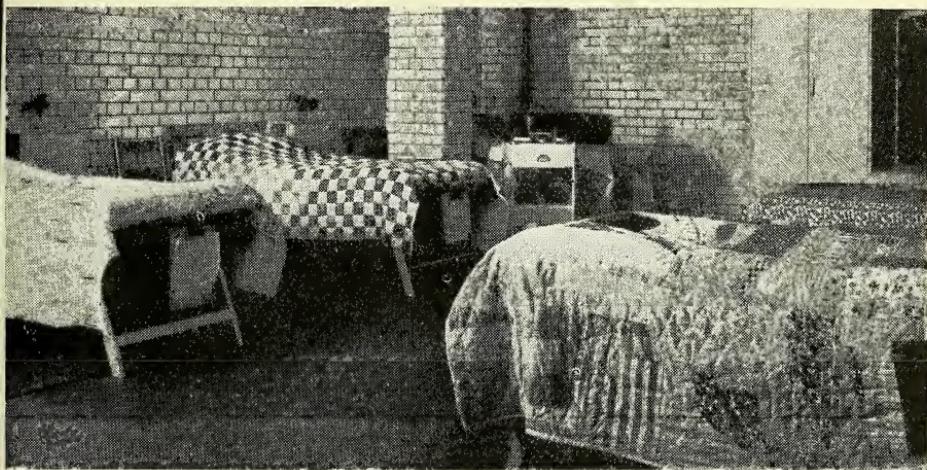
**Mr. A. D. Davidson** (a director, May, Roberts (Ireland), Ltd.) said: "We are very grateful to British manufacturers for the way in which they supplied us during the past two years, in view of the difficulties which they themselves have been experiencing. If the position is becoming more difficult each day now it is not because these manufacturers wish to keep supplies away from us, but because they cannot obtain export licences from their own Government. One serious prohibition," said Mr. Davidson, "is against exporting malt and cod liver oil to this country, where stocks are now practically nil. Nor are supplies coming in of olive, halibut and linseed oils or liquid paraffin. The export of all vitamin and glucose preparations to Eire is also prohibited in Britain, and there is little chance of securing alternative supplies from the United States, owing to lack of shipping. . . . Many proprietaries for which there is no substitute are running short. All soaps have become scarce, and manufacturers have rationed us with supplies that are

insufficient to meet retailers' demands. Glycerin is also limited. There is no shortage of surgical dressings or antiseptics, and the question of raw materials for many products is not acute at the moment. I have seen it suggested that chemists in Northern Ireland can obtain supplies freely from Eire. The suggestion is misleading."

**Mr. P. C. Cahill** (managing director, P. C. Cahill & Co., Ltd.), said: "The whole position of supplies here appears on the surface to be difficult, but one must remember that the present war has been two years in progress. I do think that considering everything, the drug trade has come through the ordeal remarkably well. This is due in the main, I believe, to the fact that manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers had, for two or three months prior to the outbreak of war, been purchasing extra supplies, with the result that drug stocks were at an exceptionally high level when hostilities began. There was a determined effort on the part of all retailers to accumulate stocks, and many of them invested several hundreds of pounds in extra supplies. . . . It is now impossible, or very difficult, to obtain export licences for, amongst other articles, glucose or dextrose preparations, malt extract and cod liver oil, including proprietary brands, vitamin products, milk foods, ether, potassium permanganate, acetone, practically all acids, magnesium salts, liquorice preparations, male fern, senna pods, phosphates, etc. I am afraid this list is going to increase as time goes on, and we can do little at this end to improve the position. There is a possibility that magnesium sulphate and other magnesium salts will be available from native sources."

**Mr. A. W. Hughes, M.P.S.I.** (managing director, St. Dalmas (Ireland), Ltd.), said they were fortunate to have laid in good stocks of cod liver oil before Norway was invaded. Drugs, generally, appeared to be in good supply in England, but the difficulty was to get export licences to bring them to Eire. Unfortunately they were short, since the outbreak of the war, of such items as teats for babies' feeding bottles, babies' soothers, and rubber hot-water bottles. Hypodermic needles and syringes were now becoming difficult to obtain, and clinical thermometers were also showing signs of running short; both shortages would be a serious handicap to the medical profession.

## A NEW LONDON SICK BAY



THIS MEDICAL AID POST  
HAS BEEN EQUIPPED BY  
**EVANS SONS LESCHER**  
AND WEBB, LTD.  
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON  
AND PRESENTED BY THEM TO  
THE CITY OF LONDON  
APRIL 1941

THE well-equipped underground sick bay illustrated on this page was recently opened at Cheapside, London, for the treatment of mild cases of illness among shelterers who cannot easily return to their homes. The sick bay is run by the City Corporation, and has two spacious wards and adequate modern equipment. The photographs show (*top*) one of the wards; (*bottom*) a combined consultation and rest room; and (*centre*) presentation tablet.



# CONTROL FROM WITHIN

by Adest

UNDER the title "The Future Policy of Pharmacy," Mr. G. A. Mallinson has written and circulated a series of five articles indicative of ways in which pharmacy "can, to a large extent, control its future development." Anything that Mr. Mallinson writes as the outcome of his forty-seven years' experience in pharmacy, much of it of an exceptional character, is sure of attentive perusal. This is not the first time he has looked into the future, as the news columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST witness: on this occasion his principal theme—set forth, as he explains at the outset, in his personal and not in his official capacity—is not what may happen but how pharmacy can exert the fullest measure of direction over events. All, therefore, who take an active interest in the course of organised pharmacy have read or will read these critical articles with care. I have grouped the subject-matter of the "vital changes in policy" advocated in them under three headings—examination policy, organisation policy, Pharmaceutical Society Council policy.

### Examination Policy

The author has begun at the beginning. The first question in his mind seems to have been, "What kind or kinds of pharmacist should be trained and admitted?" He distinguishes between the "higher technical training" which is not wanted in a shop and the "high degree of technical knowledge" which is. The education of the pharmacist for retail business is, he holds, not too advanced but should be strengthened by the addition of such subjects as book-keeping and general business knowledge. So far Mr. Mallinson secures the assent of most of his readers. But he goes further. In his model scheme the number of entrants would be limited, and separation between professional pharmacy and commercial pharmacy would begin in the examination room: there would be "two separate and distinct qualifications" and they would be "mutually exclusive." (It will be remembered that certain changes in the relations between the two Qualifying examinations as they then existed were extensively discussed in 1927-29.) The outcome of the proposed change would be "the specialist type and the general practitioner" in pharmacy, "with distinct

spheres of action which overlap to some extent, but remain, as is the case with barristers and solicitors, two separate branches of the same calling." The distinction thus fixed would be a formidable one. "The only kind of pharmaceutical work forbidden to the professional pharmacist would be the retail sale of drugs." The gain expected is that the professional element could, in these circumstances, "put pharmacy on a higher level" than is at present possible. But could it? As was pointed out at the Brighton meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1927, the preference of the medical profession for the practice of biological and pathological analysis by medical men rather than by scientists of any other type is probably ineradicable. (Incidentally, hospital pharmacy is doing very well under present conditions.) Again, the true analogy for pharmacy is not the difference between qualification as a solicitor and qualification as a barrister but the difference between a pass degree and an honours degree at a university. And there is a weighty practical objection to the erection of a barrier between the lower and the higher examinations in any profession, namely, the difficulty it creates for many people no longer in their first youth but conscious of not having found their real vocation while still young enough to strike out in a fresh direction with a good prospect of success. Nothing should be done to render such a venture impracticable. The question of titles is left open by the author with the remark that it could be "settled more easily than under present conditions."

### Organisation Policy

In the second article of the series we read: "There is . . . a real danger in the assumption that our calling and its qualification must be based only on the service of medicines through a retail pharmacy, with hospitals as a somewhat superior background." In the third article the author develops his plan for the reorganisation of pharmacy. It may be indicated in a sentence: "I am convinced that the independent chemists, as distinct from the large multiple chemists, will have to develop within the calling a control organisation consisting of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers who will combine together to keep

the drug trade within its proper channel." The suggestion is that manufacturers and wholesalers would confine their sales to chemists, who would buy within this group of manufacturers and wholesalers "everything which could normally be bought from those sources which was normally sold by a chemist." Further, "it would be worth while if such a Drug Trade Federation could prevent redundant shops being opened, standardise their packed goods to compete with the multiples and co-ops, and reserve those lines entirely for the independent retailers." This idea is followed by an elaborate analysis of ideal pharmacy "as practised in the shop": no mention is made of optical and photographic goods, but it is possible that they are comprised under the class "chemicals, apparatus and materials for scientific and other purposes." With "a good measure of control within the trade, retail pharmacy," it is urged, "could soon be made into a very distinct business which would not require bolstering up with sidelines." Again, "if the above policy was adopted and pursued with energy, the resulting gains would place independent chemists in a very strong position and enable them to meet the competition of multiples and co-ops without any difficulty."

The linking of company chemists and co-operative societies in the sentence last quoted, as in a memorandum from the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society cited later in the series of articles, is in my view undesirable. A discussion on the scope of the suggested "Drug Trade Federation" is a matter for a representative conference. I may, however, comment in passing that its constitution as put forward appears to be unduly narrow. If one object of reorganisation of the retail trade is, in the author's words, "to secure further protection and privileges from Parliament," it is difficult to see how this end can be attained in the absence of support from company chemists.

#### Pharmaceutical Society Council Policy

"The members of the Council of the [Pharmaceutical] Society," the author writes, "should be elected for their eminence in pharmacy." He expresses the view that the real stumbling-block in the way of the Society—I should prefer to say of the Council—acting "as a representative body in the proper sense for any particular section of pharmacy" is "the accumulation of statutory and other obligations." A little earlier he remarks: "it may fairly be said that the Pharmaceutical Council of today

stands very much in the same position as regards pharmacy as the General Medical Council does to the medical profession." Pharmacy, he adds, can retain the advantages of the statutory position of the Society without its disadvantages through "the retirement, by agreement, of the Pharmaceutical Society and its Council from any sphere of activity which gives rise to this conflict between the statutory duties and the members' interests." In order that the Society may keep in touch with the activities of other organised bodies in pharmacy, it should be given power, he thinks, to appoint representatives to the executive of each such body, so as to form a link connecting all of them. But in approaching this problem we need, I believe, to consider the status and constitution of the Society's Council rather more closely.

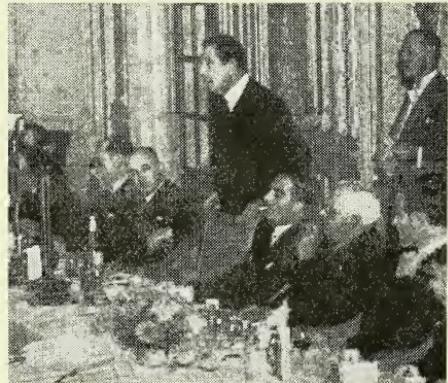
#### Status in Whitehall

It is a common enough event in normal times for a Government department to transmit to the General Medical Council for its remarks an item from an official report announcing some change affecting medical practice in this country or in a British dominion or colony. Is a similar courtesy extended to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society with regard to pharmaceutical practice, or is the Council presented with news of an accomplished fact or (what comes to much the same thing) an ultimatum? Comparison with the General Medical Council is of doubtful validity in this respect and in another; the forty-one members of that council are chosen by a method dating back eighty-three years, and it is probable that if a fresh start was made a smaller number, differently balanced, would be fixed. A more helpful line of approach is afforded by the list of members of the Dental Board, thirteen in number, six of whom are elected by the votes of dentists and the remainder appointed by official persons and bodies. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should, I suggest, be remodelled on similar lines and its powers be accurately defined, with supersession of the vague word "protection" in the Charter: this might be the best way of extricating it from the difficult position in which it finds itself.

A process of trial and error is natural in every period of transition, and the reform of pharmacy from within would no doubt exemplify this truth. For this reason I have examined these articles without any emphasis on controversial points.

## SCIENCE AND WORLD ORDER

AN international conference of scientists was held in London on September 25, 26, 27, and 28 for discussions on the part of science in post-war reconstruction. A luncheon was given by the British Council in celebration of the event, and was attended by scientists from more than twenty-two nations. At the opening session a message was received from the Prime Minister, and



Delegates from overseas attending the British Association Conference on Science and World Order were entertained at luncheon by the British Council in London. Sir Malcolm Robertson, who presided, is seen speaking. On his left is Mr. Anthony Eden (Foreign Secretary).

on behalf of the delegates Sir Richard Gregory, president of the British Association, sent a message to the King. In this he explained that the purpose of the conference was the discussion of the place which science should find in world order, its relations with the democratic state, its contribution to the relief of human needs and suffering, its potentialities in connexion with the just distribution of world resources, and the influence which, by its example, it should bring to bear in directing the minds of men towards peaceful collaboration in future for the common welfare.

SIR RICHARD GREGORY, in his introductory address, emphasised the international aspect of science and its possibilities properly adapted for the common weal.

PROFESSOR A. V. HILL, M.P., secretary of the Royal Society, spoke of the use and misuse of science in government, and insisted that scientific planning in connexion with government must be in keeping with our traditional freedom. He suggested that government departments might have small scientific advisory panels.

SIR JOHN ORR advocated the policy of a planned food policy which would bring within the reach of every person a diet completely adequate for health. Political measures which had been restricting food on the assumption that there would be a glut would have to be replaced by scientific measures which would ensure that food would be produced and distributed in accordance with the needs of the people. The amount of food we should need to produce for any group of countries could be fairly accurately estimated, therefore a food policy could be arranged on a stable basis; such a food policy could be made the spearhead for human welfare, for the expansion of agriculture, and for the expansion of trade and economical stability.

SIR HAROLD HARTLEY, chairman of the Fuel Research Board, presented a paper on world heat and power requirements and their social implications. The ultimate goal was the utilisation of the sun's radiation currently by some photo-chemical or photo-electric device or engine to take the place of the solar energy stored in coal and oil.

MR. HERBERT MORRISON, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, speaking in his personal capacity, said that our satisfaction about national health during the war must not blind us to the fact that we were still below an optimum food standard, and that health, growth, and expectation of life would all be greatly improved if we could attain that standard.

### Collaboration Between Laboratories

DR. J. H. DE BOER spoke of the need for closer collaboration between universities and industrial research laboratories.

MR. E. D. SWANN, a member of the Association of Scientific Workers, said the necessity for the utmost contribution from science should be realised in all quarters, and this realisation must be implemented in practice. The maximum number of scientists should be given essential work. This was not the case at present.

MR. PHILIP NOEL BAKER, M.P., advocated that a sound food policy, giving the minimum standard for maximum health, should be the basis for any long-term scheme for post-war relief.

PROFESSOR J. Löwy said the health services of the various States of Europe would not be equal to the great demands which would be made on them after the war.

DR. HUXLEY said that there had been universal agreement impossible twenty years ago upon the practical as well as the theoretical importance of scientific discovery for implementing human needs and human aspirations. There had been insistence upon the necessity for the employment of science and scientific technique in the post-war period. But the science involved must be free and must be international.

SIR RICHARD GREGORY said that several committees were to be appointed by the Council of the British Association to examine some of the main points that had been put forward and to prepare a considered statement upon them. One point that would be considered was the suggestion that the British Association should secure the fullest and most immediate utilisation of science in the conduct of the war. What could be done by the Association would be done.

#### Charter of Scientific Principles

A Charter of Scientific Principles, which has been adopted by the Council of the British Association, was announced by the president, Sir Richard Gregory, at the conclusion of the conference. The terms of the Charter are:—

Intellectual freedom is an essential condition of progressive human development. Throughout the ages individual scientific workers have been forced to fight and to suffer in order that life and intellect may be preserved from the effects of unreasoning prejudice, stagnation, and repression. Today they feel compelled to proclaim their special responsibility in the struggle against any subjection which would lead to the betrayal of intellectual liberty.

The war now devastating our world involves an age-old conflict of ideas. Liberal minds of the last generation were convinced that the battle for independence of thought and free expression of opinion was finally won; yet once again this conviction is being violently assailed. The fight to maintain it must perforce be resumed, for the danger of losing the heritage of freedom seems graver than ever before.

During the past third of a century changes in the conditions of life have come about more profound than any in human history. Distance has been virtually abolished; cognizance of events has become simultaneous throughout the world; all men have become neighbours. Fresh discoveries open up undreamed-of potentialities for good or for evil, but their proper use demands correspondingly high ethical standards.

While only a century ago the village was

an almost self-sufficing unit, today the world is our unit. To such a disturbing change of outlook and obligations we are not yet attuned and we must readjust our way of living, for only by the fullest and freest adaptation of ideas to new conditions can this readjustment be achieved. Intense mental effort and clear vision are needed.

In the past, freedom for the written and spoken word was desirable; today complete freedom of thought and interchange of knowledge and opinion are supreme necessities. Full freedom of expression is the very essence of science as well as democracy: where thought is enslaved science, like democracy, withers and decays. Men of science must therefore declare clearly and emphatically the principles which underlie beliefs and guide conduct.

Accordingly the principles of the fellowship of science are here affirmed, and it is maintained that any policy or power which deprives men or nations of their free practice convicts them as agents of an iniquity against the human race.

#### Independence and Co-operation

1. Liberty to learn, opportunity to teach, and power to understand are necessary for the extension of knowledge, and we, as men of science, maintain that they cannot be sacrificed without degradation to life.

2. Communities depend for their existence, their survival, and advancement on knowledge of themselves and of the properties of things in the world around them.

3. All nations and all classes of society have contributed to the knowledge and utilisation of natural resources, and to the understanding of the influence they exercise on human development.

4. The basic principles of science rely on independence combined with co-operation, and are influenced by the progressive needs of humanity.

5. Men of science are among the trustees of each generation's inheritance of natural knowledge. They are bound, therefore, to foster and increase that heritage by faithful guardianship and service to high ideals.

6. All groups of scientific workers are united in the fellowship of the commonwealth of science, which has the world for its province and the discovery of truth as its highest aim.

7. The pursuit of scientific inquiry demands complete intellectual freedom and unrestricted international exchange of knowledge; and it can only flourish through the unfettered development of civilised life.

## TRADE NOTES

**A NEW COMPLEXION POWDER.**—The makers of Tryst lipsticks have introduced Tryst complexion powder in six shades. Details are given elsewhere in this issue.

**EXPORT BUSINESS.**—W. H. Jones & Co. (London), Ltd., buyers and shippers, 20 Bosworth Road, New Barnet, Herts, invite orders and indents from dominion, colonial and allied importers.

**JARS AND CAPS WANTED.**—An offer to pay for returned jars and caps for mercolised wax is made in this issue by Dearborn (1923), Ltd., Hellidon House, Hellidon, nr. Daventry, Northants.

**FEEDER TEAT AND VALVES.**—An advertisement of interest to retailers of these goods appears elsewhere in this issue over the name of Lewis Woolf, Ltd., 144 Oakfield Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham, 29.

**SKETOFAKX.**—Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Euston Road, London, N.W.1, inform us that for the purpose of purchase tax calculations Sketofax is within Class 18. The tax therefore becomes 4d. per tube.

**HAND TRUCKS.**—Tyne Truck & Trolley Co., Ltd., 66-68 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, announce that they are in a position to supply all descriptions of hand trucks.

**DISTRIBUTORS APPOINTED.**—To facilitate distribution of Optabs eye-lotion tablets, the manufacturers have appointed Southern Agencies (C. F. Harcombe Cooper, 61 Pinner Court, Pinner, Middlesex) as sole distributing agents for their product.

**TOOTH POWDER WITH SALT BASE.**—Selto dental salt, which is described as a tooth powder with salt base, has been introduced by the Andrews Dental Co., Hampden Park, Eastbourne. Supplied in pastel moulded containers, Selto is obtainable through the usual wholesalers.

**LIPSTICK REFILLS.**—An announcement by Max Factor, Hollywood & London (Sales), Ltd., London, that Max Factor lipstick refills are now available is accompanied with a promise that everything possible is being done by the makers to ensure equitable distribution of this and other specialities.

### Business Changes

WARWICK PHARMACALS, LTD., have removed to 18 Micheldever Road, London, S.E.12. Telephone: Lee Green 1544.

KIRTON & SON, dispensing and shipping chemists, have transferred the whole of their business to their central premises, 52-53 Savile Street, Hull.

J. F. MACFARLAN & CO., manufacturing chemists, 8 Elstree Way, Boreham Wood, Elstree, Herts, announce that the general management of their Edinburgh establishment is in the hands of Mr. N. Rainy Brown, and Mr. F. J. Bolton, B.Sc., A.I.C., is now works manager.

### Proprietary Articles Trade Association

**Additions to Protected List.**—*Cephos, Ltd.*, eight powders or sixteen tablets, 1s. 1d., 1os. doz., tax 1s. 8d. doz., i.r.p., 1s. 3d.; twenty-one powders or forty-two tablets, 2s. 8d., 25s. 6d. doz., tax 4s. 3d. doz., i.r.p. 3s.; twenty-one doses, tablets at 2d. per dose, 2s. 8d., 25s. 6d. doz., tax 4s. 3d. doz., i.r.p. 3s.; 110 doses, powders or tablets at 2d. per dose, 1s. 1d., 120s. doz., tax 2os. doz., i.r.p. 15s., less 10 per cent. to retail chemists ordering 50s. lots and upwards. Non-chemist dealers, 12½ per cent. on £5 parcels.

**Alterations.**—*Benger's Food, Ltd.* When present tin stocks are exhausted, Benger's food will be packed in three sizes: No. 0, 8 oz., 1s. 9d., 16s. 1od. doz.; No. 1, 1 lb., 3s., 28s. 8d. doz.; No. 2, 2 lb., 5s. 4d., 51s. 4d. doz. All other terms as usual.

*The British Drug Houses, Ltd.*, Buxton liver salt, 2s. 5d., 22s. doz., tax 3s. 8d. doz., i.r.p. 2s. 9d.; Otango liquid is now subject to full rate of purchase tax, i.e. 1s., 7s. 6d. doz., tax 2s. 6d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 2½d.

*Cow & Gate, Ltd.* When stocks of existing sizes of Cow & Gate full-cream and half-cream foods are exhausted, one standard size only will be available, i.e. 5s. 6d. per tin, 52s. 6d. doz. net for three doz. or less; six doz., two cases, 50s. doz. net. Carriage paid on one case of three doz. tins.

*R. Demuth, Ltd.*, Analax pastilles, 1s. 9d., 15s. 9d. doz., tax 2s. 7½d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 11½d.

*Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.*, Glow-well liniment, 1s. 7d., 11s. 1od. doz., tax 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 9d.

*Vinolia Co., Ltd.* Prices for new 3-oz. size Vinolia baby soap, as from September 29: No. 5411 (wrapped packet of twelve cartoned tablets), 5½d. per tab., 50s. 6d. gross, tax 16s. 5d. gross, i.r.p. 7d. per tablet.

*Westminster Laboratories, Ltd.* Bonus on Brooklax and Bonamint withdrawn.

## PERSONALITIES

Councillor T. Hamer, M.P.S., has accepted the mayoralty of Chorley for a third year.

DR. W. H. MILLS, F.R.S., has been elected president of the Chemical Society until the next annual meeting.

MR. COLIN GUNN, B.Pharm., Ph.C., has been recommended by the Leicester Colleges of Art and Technology subcommittee as temporary head of the School of Pharmacy.

## MARRIAGES

BENNETT—SWAN.—At the Church of St. Michael's and All Angels, Gidea Park, Essex, on September 22, 2nd Lieutenant Philip Offord Bennett (Suffolk Regiment), second son of Mr. E. H. G. Bennett, M.P.S., Framlingham, Suffolk, and grandson of the late Joseph Bennett, M.P.S., Bristol, to Marjorie Jessie Swan, 82 Dorset Avenue, Romford.

DAVIDSON—CAMERON.—At West Church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, on September 13, Alexander Davidson, M.P.S., 35 Shaftesbury Road, London, N.19, to Lena Cameron, 80 Cattofield Place, Aberdeen.

FRENCH—THORP.—On September 23, Orme Thomas French, M.P.S., 1735 London Road, Leigh-on-Sea, to Olive Thorp, Upminster.

HOLLIDAY—FRANK.—At Memorial Congregational Church, Hull, on September 27, Clifford B. Holliday, M.P.S., 306a North Road, Hull, to Joan Margaret Frank, Hull.

MILLAR—GIBSON.—At Dunmurry Presbyterian Church, on September 24, Hugh Matheson Millar, Ph.C., 8 Thomas Street, Armagh, to Wilhelmina Gibson, Glenmoira, Church Avenue, Dunmurry.

MURPHY—O'LEARY.—At St. Patrick's Church, Cork, recently, Martin Murphy, M.P.S.I., Talbot Street, Dublin, to Maureen O'Leary, Lucyville, Wellington Road, Cork.

STILL—BRINE.—At St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Ardrossan, on September 16, Alistair McKenzie Still, M.P.S., 92 Woodville Street, Ibrox, to Annie Brine, 489 Castlemilk Road, Croftfoot, Glasgow.

Silver Wedding.—COLLINS—KIDD.—At Exeter, on September 22, 1916, Charles Williams Collins, chemist and druggist, to Nita Kerr Kidd. Present address: The Pharmacy, Church Road, Plymstock.

## DEATHS

CUMMINGS.—At 20 Airlie Place, Dundee, on September 20, Mr. Charles Cummings, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-five. A native of Alloa, Mr. Cummings was trained in his father's drug business there and in 1880 began business for himself at 49 Reform Street, Dundee. He carried this on in conjunction with his younger brother, Mr. William Cummings, until his retirement some years ago. Mr. Cummings was a member of the Dundee Choral Union and he was also keenly interested in the local Naturalists' Society. His principal hobbies were botany, microscopy, and astronomy.

FREEMAN.—Recently, Mr. Frederick William Freeman, Ph.C., Arden House, Amenbury Lane, Harpenden, aged seventy-eight.

GALE.—At 4 Musgrave Road, Low Fell, Gateshead, recently, Mr. William Wheatley Gale, M.P.S., 274 Askew Road, West, aged seventy-seven.

KAYE.—At Perth, recently, Mr. Alexander Kaye, M.P.S., 10 County Place, aged seventy-three. Mr. Kaye was in business locally for nearly fifty years.

WHITAKER.—Recently, Mr. William Whitaker, M.P.S., 27 Nightingale Road, Hitchin, aged seventy-five.

## RECENT WILLS

MR. JOHN HUNTER, M.P.S., 177 Warwick Road, Carlisle, who died on July 11, left £1,742, with net personality £1,693.

MR. JOHN HAROLD BOON, 19 The Avenue, Gainsborough, retired chemist, who died on April 1, left £8,149, with net personality £1,785.

MR. PETER JOHN DEVLIN, Thurles, co. Tipperary, chemist, who died on January 5, left personal estate in England and Eire valued at £5,962.

MR. JOHN CLEWORTH, 78 Brantingham Road, Whalley Range, Manchester, pharmacist, who died on March 30, left £7,148, with net personality £6,128.

MR. WILLIAM ROBINSON DUNN, Stone House, Bakewell, chemist, formerly of Wolverhampton, who died on May 2, left £3,392, with net personality £2,302.

MR. GEORGE FREDERICK GREGORY GREENING, M.P.S., 73 Osnaburgh Street, Regents Park, London, N.W., who died on April 1, left £2,143, with net personality £1,670.



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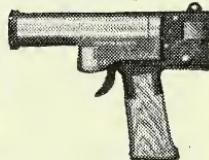
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**COMING EVENTS**

Wednesday, October 8

GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN SCOTTISH  
BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,  
Highlanders' Institute, 27 Elmbank  
Street, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. W. S.  
Howells (vice-president, Pharmaceutical  
Society) on "Pitfalls in the Pharmacy  
and Medicines Act of 1941."

Saturday, October 11

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 3 p.m.  
Professor Alexander Fleming, F.R.C.S.,  
on "Modern Antiseptics."

**Closed on Saturdays.**—Advertisers and subscribers are reminded that owing to war conditions the Head Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, is closed on Saturdays until further notice. Urgent instructions relating to advertising and subscriptions should be sent to the C. & D., c/o The Pitman Press, Bath, Somerset.

# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

FOR RETAILER — WHOLESALER — MANUFACTURER

Circulates throughout the Pharmaceutical, Chemical, Drug, Essential Oil, Perfumery, Cosmetic, Toilet Preparation and allied Trades and Industries in Great Britain, Eire, The British Empire and foreign countries

*Official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland and of other Chemists' Societies in the Empire*

VOL. CXXXVI OCTOBER 4, 1941 NO. 3217

## The "C. & D." in a New Style

In last week's issue we published a preliminary notice intimating that, owing to further restrictions imposed on the consumption of paper, it had been found necessary to reduce the page size of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. This issue is presented in the new style. It will be noted that the number of editorial pages is more than double that of former issues, and the size of types used in many of the regular features has been increased, which, with the shorter line measure, makes for easier reading. A full service of trade and technical news and information for retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers, together with special articles, presented in the modern concise form introduced early in 1940, will be maintained.

Week by week, since September 1939, we have provided all branches of the drug trade with reports and explanatory articles concerning the numerous war-time official Orders and Regulations and the many Acts of Parliament. A number of Supplements, such as the C. & D. "War-Time Trade Guide," have also been published. This essential service will continue to be a leading feature of our future issues. The page size of the C. & D. DIARY AND YEAR Book for 1942 will continue unchanged.

On another page in this issue we reproduce in miniature the front covers of the first issue of the C. & D., published in 1859, that of the issue in which the page size

was increased in 1864, and the cover of the present number. Throughout eighty-two years, whatever the size of the page, the C. & D. has provided a full service of news and information, and this standard of trade and technical journalism will be maintained.

## Need for a Changed Outlook

THE resolution passed without a dissentient voice at the well-attended joint meeting of the Cardiff and District Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union (p. 2) on the action of their executives in carrying on secret negotiations and becoming parties to an agreement in a similar fashion will arouse considerable interest in the trade. The agreement referred to gave the Government a trade mandate to introduce and pass the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. The position of pharmacy was obviously by no means a strong one. It was faced with the notice that the duties were shortly to be cancelled. Of the various interests concerned, retailers were the only party that would suffer by the cancellation of the duties. They were in a weak position to enter into negotiations, and actually they had little option but to accept any crumb that was offered them by the other trade interests. The trade conference, the agreement and the introduction of the Pharmacy and Medicines Bill were preceded by an announcement in Parliament that the Medicine Stamp Duties were to be cancelled. Refusal to take part in the negotiations or to be a party to any agreement would not have delayed the cancellation of the duties.

Throughout, we adopted the policy that, not only was it proper that the opinion of branches should be taken on a major issue such as this, but in this instance the position was so difficult that, in our opinion, it was imperative the executives should seek the opinion, if not call for the instructions, of their members. No one questions the good faith and intentions of the controlling bodies, but their decision to act on their own responsibility, to apparently ignore the protests and requests of their branches for information, and to decline to take their members into their confidence before

becoming parties to the trade agreement on which the main principles of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act were based, has laid them open to criticism. Had the executives of the Society and the N.P.U. put the cards on the table and explained the unenviable position they were in, we believe that most of the members and branches would have supported them, and the present flood of criticism and dissatisfaction would not have arisen.

#### Repeal of Stamp Duties

"Pharmacy for the pharmacist" is a banner that should not be furled, but in this instance is it seriously to be suggested that the manufacturers, already assured that the stamp duties were going to be repealed, would have agreed to a proposal that all proprietary medicines should, by Government decree, be distributed retail exclusively through chemists? It is very easy to make such a demand, but neither the Government, the manufacturers nor other retail trades would have listened for one moment to such a suggestion. We again stress the point that, on account of the introduction of the purchase tax and for other reasons that are well known, the Government had definitely decided to cancel the stamp duties, agreement or no agreement between trade interests on the subject of new legislation related to proprietary medicines.

While we do not say the executives of the chemists' professional and trade organisations are blameless in some respects in regard to the trade negotiations, and on that point their members will have an opportunity in due course of giving effect to their feelings, we make an appeal against the continuance of destructive criticism and internal strife, and call for a real effort on the part of members, branches, and the two executives to get together. We believe that chemists and those who represent them are injuring their own interests by adopting an attitude that seemingly suggests they think the manufacturers are not their friends. Not only must the present most unfortunate breach between the two organisations be closed and sealed—and on this the members themselves must insist—but every opportunity should be used to create

a better feeling towards the manufacturers with a view to securing their close co-operation and interest. This is not a policy of weakness but one of common sense and sound business. The manufacturers, at present, are not unfriendly. They have no wish to open up innumerable new accounts with "unauthorised" sellers. They may not all be members of C.F.—we wish they were—but that fact should not be interpreted as indicating they are not friends of the chemists. Some of them, by providing special discounts for chemists, have shown in a practical way that they are quite good friends. While we are glad to see the robust and healthy tone regarding internal affairs reflected in the Cardiff resolution, we believe that, if chemists, either individually or through their organisations, continue to adopt an outlook which is inimical to good relationship with the manufacturers of proprietary lines, they may be likely to do a considerable amount more damage to their own interests than was done by the passing of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act.

#### The Better Way

Finally, we feel we cannot do better than quote the sage advice given by Mr. A. R. Melhuish, when he addressed from the chair the British Pharmaceutical Conference this year:

"I suggest that the Chemists' Friend's scheme, with all its limitations, points the way. However much they may minimise the fact, the manufacturers of nationally advertised proprietary medicines are largely beholden to chemists for the distribution of their products. Naturally, they seek as many outlets as possible, but I would guess that more than three-fifths pass through the hands of the chemist. This suggests that manufacturers and retailers would be well advised to set up consultative machinery for exploring together many of their problems. Consider another urgent problem—the future of the individual proprietor in competition with nation-wide combines. The independent retailer cannot view with equanimity the spread of the chain-store and the co-operative society. His natural allies are the pharmaceutical manufacturing house and the pharmaceutical wholesale house. Here there is a fruitful field for organisation."

## Women Pharmacists and National Service

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has announced that he has decided to withdraw from the retail trade, other than food, all women aged twenty to twenty-five inclusive. Where the employer can show that the woman is a key worker and that it will be necessary to train a substitute, reasonable period before withdrawal will be given, but it is considered that these cases should be exceptional. Employers will be consulted beforehand in respect of such worker, and women in the age groups twenty to twenty-five who are running their own businesses will have an opportunity, under the general procedure for consideration of personal hardship, of appearing before a Women's Panel of the Local Employment Committee. Labour Exchanges will have discretion to regulate withdrawals to a time-table agreed with particular employees where an appreciable

number of women are involved and undue inconvenience might therefore result.

The Order giving effect to the Minister's decision made it appear that women pharmacists and women pharmacy students, whose age did not exceed twenty-five years, would be called up for interview. We made inquiry at the Ministry of Labour and were informed that the position of both these categories was the subject of discussion with the Pharmaceutical Society. Up to the time of going to Press the Minister has not made a decision but, we understand, it is probable that neither women pharmacists nor women pharmacy students (who have completed not less than one year of their course of study) will be called up for interview. The position of women engaged in pharmacies who do not come within either of these categories is also under consideration, and in these cases the question of call-up for interview may be decided on the merits and circumstances of each case.

## BOLIVIAN CINCHONA

AN account of the present position of Bolivian cinchona bark which appears in "Foreign Commerce Weekly," issued by the United States Department of Commerce (August 9, 1941), estimates the total exports of cinchona bark from Bolivia at probably not more than 600 tons in 1941. Dutch trusts, it is stated, have all major users on quotas, but, with good buyers present in La Paz, it is considered probable that a large portion of the exportable supply may be obtained by American interests. Exports of the bark have shown a steady downward trend during the past few years, amounting to 967 tons in 1937, 885 in 1938, 793 in 1939, and probably about 750 tons in 1940. The only available supply of *Cinchona Calisaya* is from wild trees in the jungles, and gatherers have to go farther into the jungles every year to obtain supplies; therefore it is becoming less profitable to them each year, on the basis of the present price, to go after the products.

### Untapped Sources

It is understood that a large untapped supply still exists in the jungles, but a point will eventually be reached when only an attractive price for the bark will induce gatherers to bring it out. Attempts to cultivate the trees have been made on a

small scale, but commercial yields from such small plantations are not expected for some years. The Bolivian Government is interested in fostering cultivation; notwithstanding this official interest, indications point to a steady decline in the volume obtainable in recent years.

### Yields from Various Barks

The high-content, commercially exploitable, bark is known as *Quina Calisaya*. It yields as high as 5·3 per cent. sulphate but averages only about 5 per cent. This bark is found only on the eastern slope of the Cordillera Real, above the upper Beni River. Barks from other sections of the country are poorer, and some of the poorest yield as little as a fraction of 1 per cent. sulphate. The average yield of poor-yield barks from other sections is not known. Buyers of quinine bark do not have contracts with gatherers but pay cash for deliveries. Buyers for Dutch trusts have been known to pay "sacrifice" prices for lower grades of bark in order to maintain control of market conditions. The La Paz prices in 1939-40 for 5 per cent. bark were 600 bolivianos (approximately \$11) for a Spanish quintal of 46 kilos. The present price is not known, but is probably about the same as last year's.

## USE OF LUMINESCENT MATERIALS

**T**HE Research and Experiments Department of the Ministry of Home Security recently issued Bulletin No.C 17 on war-time uses of luminescent materials. Copies may be obtained free from the Department at Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Bucks. The objects of the bulletin are to remove unjustified prejudices against



Luminous portrait on sensitive plate backed with luminous pigment, activated by ultra-violet light and photographed in dark room.

these materials, and to explain how luminescent devices can best be used in present circumstances. Luminescent materials are defined as substances that can be made to emit light by means other than heating to incandescence; fluorescent materials are those which have the property of absorbing radiation within a certain range of wavelengths and thus excited to emit radiation of longer wavelengths; and phosphorescent materials are those which, having been excited to luminescence, continue to glow for some time after excitation has ceased. Attention is drawn to the standard specification BS/ARP 18, which, for A.R.P. uses, defines the properties required in luminescent materials made up with a medium in the form of a paint. The specification distinguishes between two

types of phosphorescent materials, viz (a) materials that have a high brightness during and for a short time after irradiation, but have only a short afterglow; (b) materials that have a lower brightness during and after irradiation than (a), but have a longer afterglow. The most important feature of the specification is the standard method of test it describes, and noticeable improvements in luminescent materials have been made by manufacturers since it was first issued.

### Compounds Available

**FLUORESCENT ORGANIC MATERIALS.**—The following compounds give strong fluorescence: Various mineral oils and greases; various resins and pitches; anthranilic acid and other organic compounds, of which 8-hydroxyquinoline has given good performance under suitable conditions of use; rhodamines, acridines, and other dyestuffs.

**FLUORESCENT AND PHOSPHORESCENT INORGANIC MATERIALS.**—To obtain phosphorescence, it is necessary to use an inorganic compound, and the commoner "luminous pigments" fall into two main classes: (a) zinc and zinc-cadmium sulphides; and (b) alkaline-earth sulphides, all needing great care in manufacture. The process, a complicated one, involves addition of a minute trace of an "activator" in the form of a metallic salt, followed by heat treatment. The sulphides are both fluorescent and phosphorescent. Certain silicates, borates, and phosphates are fluorescent but not phosphorescent. Zinc sulphides are characterised by high fluorescent brightnesses and relatively short periods of afterglow, the colour of the glow varying with the nature of the activating metal. Additions of cadmium in larger quantities also modify the colour. Luminous zinc sulphides are compatible with a number of simple paint media and, with proper selection of materials, paints of good external durability can be prepared. Shielding from direct sunshine is generally desirable, and a white undercoat should be provided to enhance the luminescent glow, lead and antimony pigments being avoided. A more permanent surface can be obtained by incorporating zinc sulphide in a vitreous enamel before firing, and luminescent signs made in this way appear to have long life if not damaged mechanically. Alkaline-earth sulphides exhibit lower initial brightnesses

than those of zinc, but have longer periods of afterglow. Calcium and strontium sulphides, and mixtures of these, are the compounds most commonly used.

Calcium sulphides have good stability and can be successfully applied in the form of paint, provided that precautions are taken to ensure cleanliness and in particular to avoid contact with lead. The disadvantage of commercially available calcium sulphides is that the colour of their glow is a deep violet, to which the eye is relatively insensitive. Strontium sulphide powders have proved popular with manufacturers, since they can be made to give a more easily visible blue-green glow, which persists longer than the glow from calcium sulphides. Strontium sulphide powders are, however, generally unstable in the presence of atmospheric moisture, and precautions have to be taken in their manufacture, storage, and use to keep them dry. Traces of metallic impurities also seriously impair their luminescence, and great care must be exercised in the choice of media and the preparation of paints. Manufacturers' instructions for the use of strontium sulphide type paints should be carefully followed. Strontium sulphide may be incorporated in a suitable



Luminous museum models of butterflies activated by ultra-violet light, photographed in dark room.

plastic, but complete protection against weather has not been attained. Luminescence in phosphorescent materials is due to irradiation by daylight or by artificial light sources, but fluorescent materials have to be continuously energised by ultra-violet radiation.

#### Light Sources

Special sources are required, such as the following :

**Black-out Mercury-vapour Lamps.**—Mercury-vapour discharge lamps with black, ultra-violet-transmitting outer bulbs are available in 125-watt and 80-watt sizes. Such lamps should always be screened

from normal directions of view; they must, of course, also be screened from above.

**Argon-glow Lamps.**—These are somewhat similar to the neon lamp, but with a filling of argon and nitrogen.

**Tungsten Lamps with Black Glass Filters.**—Small amounts of ultra-violet radiation



Luminous black-out signs activated by ultra-violet light, photographed in dark room.

can be obtained, rather inefficiently, by using tungsten-filament lamps in conjunction with black, ultra-violet transmitting glass filters.

**Possible Applications of Luminescent Materials.**—Among applications of luminescent materials suggested by the bulletin are A.R.P. signs and instrument boards in fluorescent materials, and factory signs and other obstruction markings in phosphorescent materials, but it is pointed out that none of the materials so far available can be relied upon to remain usefully visible throughout the night after excitation by daylight. With a good-quality strontium or strontium-calcium sulphide, the performance to be expected in practice is perhaps four hours after sunset on a moonless starlit night. For several more hours it may be discernibly brighter than a similar marking of white paint, after which the white paint is equally, if not more, efficacious, depending on reflection factors and amount of light received from the night sky. In general, the bigger the luminescent area and the simpler the shape, the better is the visibility. In shelters, treatment of surfaces near the lights with phosphorescent paint ensures a sufficiency of light to permit movement in the shelters and prevent panic in the event of a lights failure. In this application, the paint should be of the long afterglow, alkaline-earth sulphide type, and large

areas should be treated wherever possible. Luminous vitreous-enamelled lamp shades can also be used.

### Manufacture of Materials

As noted above, the luminescence of the sulphides of zinc and cadmium, and of the alkaline earth metals, depends essentially on the presence of minute traces of activating materials as "added impurities," which are fused into the basic material. Other factors are the presence of traces of alkali halides as "fluxes," which aid the final fusion stages, and exclusion of all other than these added impurities. The raw materials usually employed in the manufacture of luminous calcium sulphide are either pure hydrated lime or precipitated calcium carbonate, and the latter can be prepared from sodium or ammonium carbonate and calcium chloride solutions. After purification of the precipitated calcium carbonate, the activating substance, such as bismuth or copper, is incorporated in proportions which may vary between 0·001 and 0·008 per cent., according to the initial purity of the material and to the process adopted. A suitable flux is then thoroughly incorporated into the mixture in the form of an alkali halide or more usually a mixture of halides. The lime mixture containing the flux is then mixed with the required amount of sulphur, introduced into fire-clay crucibles and put in the furnace for one to two hours at a temperature not exceeding 950° C.

The most important factors in producing a satisfactory product are (*a*) control of temperature and duration of heating in the furnace, which determine the selection of the most suitable flux, and (*b*) the type and size of crucibles and furnace available. The luminous colours are usually limited to blues or violets, but a yellowish afterglow of short duration can be attained by including 0·001 per cent. of copper, and a deep violet luminescence can be obtained in a calcium sulphide by including traces of bismuth in the fusion mixture. With a calcium-barium sulphide mixture containing bismuth a mid-blue is obtained. Addition of copper to the calcium sulphide gives a greenish-blue luminescence of short afterglow, and mixtures containing cadmium as the impurity produce an orange-red luminescence. In the selection of colour-producing impurity, the questions of type of flux and temperature used have to be taken into account.

### Strontium

The processes in the manufacture of luminous strontium sulphides are similar to

those used for calcium, but a stricter control of the stages involved is required. Owing to the high fluorescence and long duration of afterglow, the better grades of strontium sulphides are of special industrial importance. In manufacture, a pure strontium carbonate is obtained by precipitation from a solution of mixed hydro-sulphide and hydroxide, and the activators and flux are incorporated before furnacing, which in this case is carried out at a temperature usually not exceeding 1,000° C. By mixing small amounts of bismuth in the material before furnacing, luminous colours ranging from yellow to blue-green are obtainable, while traces of zinc or copper as activators give rise to a yellowish-green fluorescence. With strontium-copper sulphides, this initial yellow-green fluorescence changes later on to blue-green afterglow.

### Combined Sulphides

While the sulphide of cadmium alone shows poor fluorescence, a mixture with sulphide of zinc has valuable fluorescent properties. On the other hand, zinc sulphide alone, or with copper as an impurity, finds considerable use in modern industrial luminous pigments employed for constant excitation. Notwithstanding high initial fluorescence, increasing the ratio of cadmium to zinc in such mixtures steadily reduces the duration of afterglow. Far greater care is required in the manufacture of the zinc sulphides and it is imperative to exclude all undesired impurities. Mixtures of pure precipitated sulphide, flux and activator are heated in the absence of air at from 800–1,100° C. for between one-quarter and two hours. A much greater range of luminous colours, i.e. from red to violet, is possible with zinc and zinc-cadmium mixtures than with any of those considered above. One colouring technique is to maintain a constant impurity of about 0·005 per cent. copper in varying mixtures of zinc and cadmium sulphides. The greater the proportion of cadmium sulphide to zinc sulphide in the mixture, the nearer the red shade the final fluorescence will be; while on the other hand, greater proportions of zinc to cadmium will produce luminous colours nearer to blue-green. Another method of colouring zinc sulphides is to vary the proportion of activating impurity in pure zinc sulphide. In this way a wider range of luminous colours is obtainable.

[The Editor acknowledges assistance given by the Campbell Industries, Ltd., London, S.E.1, who also provided the luminous objects illustrated.]

# CHEMICAL INDUSTRY LABOUR SCHEME

IN connexion with the Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, 1941, a scheme has been organised for establishing the supply of labour for all branches of the chemical industry. This important development is dealt with in a memorandum issued by the Chemical Control Board, Ministry of Supply. The chief features of the scheme are as follows:—

In view of the importance of the chemical industry, the Minister of Labour and National Service, after consultation with representatives of employers and workers, has decided to bring the undertakings concerned within the provisions of the Essential Work (General Provisions) Order.

As soon as individual undertakings are scheduled under the Order, they will be notified by the Ministry and their duties and obligations under the Order explained.

The production of some parts of the industry has to be increased. In some cases additional workers will be required, but in others the necessary increase of production may be possible by suitable rearrangements and without increased labour.

## Organising Man-Power

The most economical use must be made both of man-power and plant, and to this end a special Labour Supply Organisation has to be set up:—

(a) To secure in co-operation with the Chemical Control the best use of labour in the industry, including the employment of women wherever possible.

(b) To facilitate and arrange through the normal machinery of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the transfer of workers from one operation to another, or between one undertaking and another, or both.

(c) To arrange for obtaining such additional labour from outside the industry as may be necessary.

The Labour Supply Organisation will deal with undertakings or separate branches of undertakings scheduled under the Order by the Ministry of Labour on the recommendation of the Ministry of Supply (Chemical Control). Each undertaking concerned will be notified when it is being brought under the Scheme.

The undertakings to be scheduled will be concerned with:—

Fine chemicals including medicinal, laboratory, photographic and rare earths.

Heavy chemicals including acids, alkalis, salt, and other heavy chemicals including inorganic pigments.

Industrial alcohols, acetone, and derivatives.

Fertilisers. Explosives.  
Dyestuffs and intermediates, organic pigments.  
Coal-tar distillation products.  
Plastics, resins and plasticisers.  
Gelatins, glues and sizes.  
Chemicals and extracts for tanning.

The Labour Supply Organisation will be based on the normal machinery of the Ministry of Labour, supplemented by Local Executive Committees to be known as Local Labour Supply (Chemical Industry) Committees, with provision for co-ordinating machinery. Each Labour Committee will be constituted as follows:—

Chairman and Secretary—Officers of the Ministry of Labour.

Other Members—(i) Not more than three representatives of employers and three of workers nominated by the Minister of Supply after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned. (ii) A representative of the Area Organisation of the Ministry of Supply.

## Procedure for Undertakings

Each undertaking must observe the following procedure:—

Current labour requirements—that is, labour that can be engaged forthwith, to be notified to the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour.

Substantial demands for labour expected to arise in the future, such as those bringing new plant into operation, or working additional shifts, etc., to be notified as far in advance as possible to the Local Labour Supply (Chemical Industry) Committee in the area in which the labour will be required.

Workers, other than those to be employed as managers, salesmen, office clerks and domestic workers, to be engaged only through the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour.

Particulars of all workers' surplus to immediate requirements, or likely to become surplus, to be notified to the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour. The date on which labour is expected to become surplus in the future to be indicated.

Where only a part of the undertaking has been brought under the Chemical Labour Supply Scheme, and other parts have been scheduled jointly with it under the Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, surplus workers in the former part may be employed in the latter part, provided that particulars are notified to the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour so that they can be noted as being surplus to the chemical industry.

Any appreciable short-time working, actual or prospective, to be reported to the Local Labour Supply Committee, with a statement about its cause.

The areas to be covered by the Local Committees will coincide with the Civil Regions; except that London and South

Eastern and Southern will be combined in a single area. The addresses and personnel of the Committees are as follows:—

#### Divisional Labour Supply Committees

**LONDON AND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.**—59 Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, W.2. Chairman: Mr. S. Warrington. Employers' Representatives: Mr. G. G. Whiffen (Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.); Mr. J. G. Sterne (John Knight, Ltd.); Mr. J. Hill (F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd.). Workers' Representatives: Mr. L. K. White, Mr. C. Wells, Mr. P. C. Salmon. Ministry of Supply Area Organisation Representative: Mr. L. C. Henry. Secretary: Mr. R. Metcalfe.

**NORTHERN DIVISION.**—28 Great North Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2. Chairman: Mr. A. Gunn, M.B.E. Employers' Representatives: Mr. R. Mott (Athole G. Allen (Stockton), Ltd.); Mr. W. A. Walmsley (Thomas Ness, Ltd.); Mr. A. T. S. Zealley (I.C.I. (F. and S.P.), Ltd.). Workers' Representatives: Mr. C. W. Allison, Mr. S. C. Hills, Mr. A. Dawson. Ministry of Supply Area Organisation Representative: Mr. J. W. Elliott. Secretary: Mr. W. A. Crabtree.

**NORTH EASTERN DIVISION.**—Coronet House, Queen Street, Leeds, 1. Chairman: Mr. S. R. Todd, O.B.E. Employers' Representatives: Mr. N. Dennis (British Industrial Solvents, Ltd.); Mr. J. B. Vickers (Yorkshire Tar Distillers, Ltd.); Mr. J. M. Weir (I.C.I. (Dyestuffs), Ltd.). Workers' Representatives: Mr. J. T. Lunt, Mr. E. Roberts, Councillor Yorke. Ministry of Supply Area Organisation Representative: Mr. S. M. Hitchcock. Secretary: Miss G. M. Thomson.

**SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION.**—Parklands, Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol, 8. Chairman: Mr. R. Wilson. Employers' Representatives: Mr. E. W. Butler (William Butler & Co. (Bristol), Ltd.); Mr. J. R. G. Fison (National Fertilisers, Ltd.); Mr. A. Sanders (National Smelting Co.). Workers' Representatives: Mr. H. R. Priday, Mr. G. N. Hayball, Mr. J. G. Tucker. Ministry of Supply Area Organisation Representative: Mr. H. C. M. Austen. Secretary: Mr. J. B. Callaway.

**MIDLANDS DIVISION.**—281 Corporation Street, Birmingham. Chairman: Mr. W. R. Dayton. Employers' Representatives: Mr. H. V. Potter (Bakelite, Ltd.); Mr. R. E. Robinson (The Midland Tar Distillers); Mr. K. H. Wilson (Albright & Wilson, Ltd.). Workers' Representatives: Mr. H. Hadley, Mr. G. Kingdon, Mr. G. Matthews. Ministry of Supply Area Organisation Representative:

Mr. C. W. Haynes. Secretary: Mr. C. F. Jones.

**NORTH MIDLANDS DIVISION.**—Castle Mount, Cavendish Crescent, The Park, Nottingham. Chairman: Mr. H. Stevens, O.B.E. Employers' Representatives: Mr. F. L. Waring (Low Temperature Carbonisation, Ltd.); Mr. T. A. Thornton (British Celanese, Ltd.); Mr. S. W. Martin (Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd.). Workers' Representatives: Mr. J. W. Clark, Mr. F. Hayday, Mr. F. A. Heron. Ministry of Supply Area Organisation Representative: Mr. D. R. Dyche-Teague. Secretary: Miss M. A. F. Adcock.

**NORTH WESTERN DIVISION.**—Sunlight House, Quay Street, Deansgate, Manchester, 3. Chairman: Mr. H. N. Grundy, O.B.E. Employers' Representatives: Mr. R. Hewitt (Association of Chemical Employers, c/o The Clayton Aniline Co., Ltd.); Mr. E. Wallace (I.C.I. (General Chemicals), Ltd.); Mr. J. M. Horrocks (Lancashire Tar Distillers). Workers' Representatives: Mr. H. T. Edwards, Mr. B. J. Crehan, Mr. J. Gilmour. Ministry of Supply Area Organisation Representative: Mr. J. E. Foden. Secretary: Mr. E. Price.

**EASTERN DIVISION.**—Sidney Sussex College, Sidney Street, Cambridge. Chairman: Mr. G. C. Cooper. Employers' Representatives: Mr. C. E. M. Coubrrough (BX Plastics, Ltd.); Mr. F. G. C. Fison (Fison, Packard & Prentice, Ltd.); Mr. J. Sutherland (B. Laporte, Ltd.). Workers' Representatives: Mr. A. V. Smith, Mr. W. J. Shingfield, Mr. C. H. Beckett. Ministry of Supply Area Organisation Representative: Mr. J. R. Ratcliff. Secretary: Miss V. A. George.

**SCOTLAND DIVISION.**—44 Drumseugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3. Chairman: Mr. S. H. Mackintosh. Employers' Representatives: Mr. E. P. Hudson (Scottish Agricultural Industries, Ltd.); Mr. W. W. Lumsden (I.C.I. (Explosives), Ltd.); Mr. J. Johnston (Alex. Hope, Junr. & Co., Ltd.). Workers' Representatives: Mr. J. Sullivan, Mr. J. McVicar, Mr. T. Lea. Ministry of Supply Area Organisation Representative: Mr. J. Onions. Secretary: Mr. C. H. Shearer.

**WALES DIVISION.**—Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff. Chairman: Mr. R. J. Humphreys, O.B.E. Employers' Representatives: Dr. Garrett (Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.); Mr. C. S. R. Harrison (c/o I.C.I., Ministry of Supply Agency Factory). Workers' Representatives: Mr. W. J. Wardle, Mr. W. E. Hopkin. Ministry of Supply Area Organisation Representative: Mr. R. Walker. Secretary: Mr. J. E. V. Lewis.

# AMERICAN SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

**A** RECENT survey of the American synthetic organic chemicals industry, published by the Industrial Reference Service of the United States Department of Commerce, shows that sales of these products during 1940 were valued at \$484,000,000, an increase of 26 per cent. over the total for the preceding year. The survey states that the peak activity in both sales and production during 1940 was largely due to improved business, some of which was caused by increased civilian consumption and some indirectly by demands for military purposes. Production for strictly military uses, however, did not constitute a substantial proportion of the 1940 output of synthetic organic chemicals. Other factors influencing production, states the survey, were the building-up of inventories by both consumers and producers and an increase in exports, together with a decrease in imports of organic chemicals. It is stated that the groups that advanced most in sales value were coal-tar resins, medicinal products, and intermediates. In 1940, as in preceding years, about half of the outputs of intermediates and of non-coal-tar chemicals, and smaller fractions of the other groups, were not sold as such, but were consumed in further processing.

### Medicinal Products

Synthetic medicinal products, both coal-tar and non-coal-tar, increased in production and sales during the year. In 1940, production of coal-tar medicinal products was 18,000,000 lb. and sales 15,000,000 lb. Non-coal-tar medicinal products reached an output of 2,200,000 lb. of which 1,700,000 lb. was sold. A large rise in sales value over the years preceding 1939 may be attributed to an increase in sales of certain high-priced medicinal products. The following medicinal products of coal-tar origin showed marked increases in output: acetylsalicylic acid, salicylic acid, phenobarbital, sulphapyridine and its salts. Production of sulphapyridine amounted to 80,601 lb. Sales of sulphathiazole, reported for the first time, were 90,938 lb. The amount of sulphanilamide manufactured in 1939 was 709,000 lb., but in 1940 the figure was decreased to 544,000 lb., possibly on account, the survey suggests, of increased competition from other newly-developed chemotherapeutic agents. It is stated that production of non-coal-tar barbituric acid and its derivatives, ascorbic acid (vitamin C) and iodoform,

nearly doubled in 1940. The production of the pellagra-preventing vitamin, nicotinic acid amide, reached 3,791 lb. in 1940. Production and sales of perfume and flavouring materials showed slight gains over the figures for 1939.

### Production Statistics

The following table showing United States production and sales of certain synthetic medicinals during 1940, appears in the report:—

Product	Pro- duc- tion 1,000 lb.	Sales	
		1,000 lb.	Value in \$
<i>(a) COAL-TAR:</i>			
Acetanilide . . . . .	736	483	129,156
Acetylsalicylic acid . . . . .	6,410	6,245	2,801,752
<i>p</i> -Aminobenzenesulphon- amide . . . . .	544	495	670,311
<i>p</i> -Aminobenzoylethyl- aminoethanol . . . . .	20	17	376,122
Arsphenamine . . . . .	—	0·3	24,733
Barbituric acid derivatives:			
Phenobarbitone . . . . .	162	159	621,357
Phenobarbitone sodium . . . . .	25	24	82,577
Caffeine sodium benzoate . . . . .	—	2	5,583
Dyes, medicinal, grouped . . . . .	46	44	972,949
Methylene blue . . . . .	16	17	34,338
Ethocaine borate . . . . .	—	0·04	755
Ethyl- <i>p</i> -amino benzoate . . . . .	20	17	57,041
Iodoxyquinoline sulphonic acid . . . . .	2	—	—
Mandelic acid and com- pounds . . . . .	60	63	168,831
<i>p</i> -Methylphenyl cinchon- inic ethyl ester . . . . .	7	5	53,876
Neoarsphenamine . . . . .	11	9	820,605
Nicotinic acid amide . . . . .	4	3	68,085
Phenylymercuric nitrate . . . . .	—	0·1	3,221
Resorcin monoacetate . . . . .	4	3	8,133
Salicylic acid . . . . .	5,068	3,975	762,564
Sodium salicylate . . . . .	734	685	289,803
2-Sulphanilamidopyridine and salt . . . . .	81	56	772,949
Sulpharsphenamine . . . . .	0·3	0·2	33,431
2-Sulphanilamidothiazole and salt . . . . .	—	91	1,320,655
Tetraiodophenolphthalein and sodium salt . . . . .	5	5	91,687
Total . . . . .	18,208	15,004	17,511,257
<i>(b) NON-COAL-TAR:</i>			
Barbituric acid and deriv- atives, grouped . . . . .	356	143	733,449
Ethyl malonate . . . . .	234	—	—
Ethyl nitrite . . . . .	17	14	9,715
Iodoform . . . . .	22	22	92,657
Methyl iodide . . . . .	3	3	11,616
Terpin hydrate . . . . .	—	67	21,400
Theophylline ethylenedi- amine . . . . .	22	10	103,392
Thymol iodide . . . . .	5	6	20,190
Trichlorotertiarybutyl al- cohol . . . . .	22	8	18,246
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) . . . . .	33	27	850,315
Total . . . . .	2,248	1,730	7,831,527

## TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency.

### 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, October 1

THERE has been little change in market conditions during the past week, and business has been moderate, but steady. Prices of most items are firm, with a few inclined to be dearer. Reports from the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS section indicate that quiet conditions have prevailed, with supplies of some products difficult to obtain. ACETANILIDE has remained in steady call, and fair supplies are stated to be available. Stocks of AMIDOPYRINE are becoming depleted. Prices of BARBITONE are maintained. Considerable activity is noted in GUIACOLS. SALOL is firm. Makers of VANILLIN have advanced their prices.

#### Crude Drugs

Most of the business in these markets has come from the home consuming trades and has been on a moderate scale. Prices are mostly firm, and stocks of some commodities remain small. Demand for AGAR for unrestricted use has diminished, probably because of the high prices now being asked. BALSAM COPAIBA is a shade dearer on spot. Rather more inquiry has been received for BENZOIN. BUCHU is firm, with spot prices rather higher than of late. There is no improvement in the spot position of CASCARA SAGRADA. Some varieties of CHILLIES show an advance. CLOVES remain firm, but the price is unaltered. COLOCYNTH is neglected. Diminishing stocks of DERRIS ROOT makes it difficult to meet the sustained demand. Some Portuguese DIGITALIS LEAVES are reported to be available. Practically no interest is being taken in ERGOT. IPECACUANHA is steady, but not in much demand. A good deal of inquiry has been received for Chinese MENTHOL, and some business is reported done at high figures. RHUBARB has been rather more active during the past few days. SHELLAC is steady and unchanged. SLIPPERY ELM BARK tends dearer.

#### Essential Oils

No movement of importance has occurred in essential oils during the past week. Business has been steady, with most of the orders for small quantities. The Ministry of Food announces that there will be no change in the existing prices of oils and

fats allocated to primary wholesalers and large trade users for the five weeks ending November 1. No quotations are available for ALMOND, and supplies are severely restricted. ANISE (STAR) has been in good inquiry, but little is available and prices are extremely firm. It is reported that no further shipments of BOIS DE ROSE are likely to be made until next year. CEDAR-WOOD is now a few pence per lb. above last week's quotation. LIME, in restricted supply, is much firmer. The recent keen demand for Chinese PEPPERMINT continues.

#### Exchange Rates on London

There have been no movements in the Foreign Exchange rates during the week. The following were Bank of England fixed rates at the opening on October 1: New York, 4.03 dollars; Montreal, 4.45 dollars; Lisbon, 100 escudos; Java, 7.60 florins; Buenos Aires, 17.02 paper pesos; Zurich, 17.35 francs; Stockholm, 16.90 kroner. The Shanghai rate is 3 $\frac{5}{2}$ d. and the Madrid rate is 40.50 pesetas (official) and 46.55 (voluntary).

#### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—Steady and in fair supply. B.P. crystals, about 2s. 5d. per lb.; powder, 1d. per lb. extra.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Dealers' prices are steady at about 32s. 6d. per lb.; stocks are becoming lower.

ASPIRIN.—Makers' prices are unchanged: Not less than 1 cwt. (28-lb. parcels), 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; 28 lb. and under 1 cwt. (28-lb. parcels), 3s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 14 lb. and under 28 lb. (14-lb. parcels), 3s. 5d.; 7 lb. and under 14 lb. (7-lb. parcels), 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 4 lb. and under 7 lb. (4-lb. parcels), 3s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1 lb. and under 4 lb. (1-lb. parcels), 3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Sale subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below scale for such quantity current at time of re-sale, or, if material is converted into tablets, not to sell any number of tablets at prices or terms below scale current at time of sale.

ASPIRIN TABLETS.—Makers quote as follows: Under 5,000, 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 5,000, 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 10,000, 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 25,000, 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 50,000, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 100,000, 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 250,000, 2s. 6d.; 500,000, 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 2,000,000, 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000.

ATROPINE.—Makers' prices are steady: ALKA-LOID, 21s. per oz.; 4 oz., 20s. 6d. and 25 oz., 20s. per oz. SULPHATE, 16s. 6d. per oz.; 4 oz., 16s.; and 25 oz., 15s. 6d. per oz. Bottles, under 5-gm. or  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., corked, 3d.; stoppered, 5d.;

5-gm. to 25-gm. or 1/2-oz., corked, 3½d.; stoppered, 6d.; 25-gm. or 1-oz., corked, 3½d.; stoppered, 7½d.; 50-gm. or 2-oz., corked, 4d.; stoppered, 9d. each; 100-gm. and over, included in price; tubes, per 100, 5-gr., 10s. 6d.; 10-gr., 12s. 3d.; 15-gr., 14s.

**BARBITONE.**—Prices are firmly maintained at between 31s. and 35s. per lb. **SODIUM BARBITONE.**—About 1s. 6d. per lb. extra.

**BENZOIC ACID.**—Supplies remain restricted and makers are quoting a nominal price of about 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity.

**BENZYL BENZOATE.**—No important change has occurred. Makers quote a nominal price of about 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., with supplies reserved for medical purposes.

**BORAX.**—No changes have been notified. Powder, B.P., £35 10s. per ton; crystals, £35; granulated, £34, in one-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain, for minimum one-ton lots. Commercial grades, £8 per ton less.

**BORIC ACID (B.P.).**—Steady at former figures: Powder, £52 10s. per ton; crystals, £51 10s.; granulated, £50 10s., in one-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain, for minimum one-ton lots.

**BROMIDES.**—Available from makers at the following prices: Potassium, B.P., 5 cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 9½d.; 28 lb., 3s. 4d.; 14 lb., 3s. 5½d.; 7 lb., 3s. 6½d.; 4 lb., 3s. 8½d.; 1 lb., 3s. 11d. Sodium, one penny per lb., and ammonium, threepence per lb. extra. War-emergency clause and usual re-sale terms apply.

**CITRATES.**—Steady and unchanged. Makers quote as follows:—

POTASSIUM, B.P.	In containers of				
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Under 4 lb.	3 0	—	—	—	—
4-7 lb... .	2 11	2 9½	—	—	—
7-14 lb... .	2 10	2 8½	2 7½	—	—
14-28 lb... .	2 9	2 7½	2 6½	2 6½	—
28 lb.-1 cwt.	2 8	2 6½	2 5½	2 5½	2 5

**SODIUM, B.P.**, one penny lb. below, and **IRON AND AMMONIUM (SCALES), B.P.**, threepence per lb. above corresponding prices for POTASSIUM, B.P. Prices net. All packages charged extra. It is a condition of sale that buyers undertake not to re-sell at prices below the values given. 28-lb. tins charged 2s. each.

**CODEINE.**—Makers' prices per oz. remain as recently reported: **ALKALOID**, ½ oz., 43s. 3d.; 1 oz., 40s. 9d.; 2 oz., 39s. 3d.; 3 oz., 38s. 6d.; 4 oz., 38s. 3d. **PHOSPHATE**, ½ oz., 36s. 3d.; 1 oz., 33s. 9d.; 2 oz., 32s. 3d.; 3 oz., 31s. 6d.; 4 oz., 31s. 3d.

**ETHERS (METHYLATED).**—Makers quote the following prices per lb. for Winchester quarts: 0·750, 1s. 5½d.; 0·735, 1s. 5½d.; 0·730, 1s. 5½d.; 0·725, 1s. 7½d.; 0·725 (triply rectified), 2s. 0d.; 0·720, 1s. 8½d.; 0·717, 2s. 2½d.; 0·720 B.P. (not for anaesthesia), 1s. 10d. Larger quantities are at lower prices.

**GLYCERIN.**—Prices for small lots would be as follows: 1-cwt. drum, 81s. per cwt.; 56-lb. tin, 89s.; 28-lb. tin, 92s.; 14-lb. tin, 95s. per cwt.

all prices are subject to 1½ per cent. discount for cash in twenty-eight days.

**GUAIACOLS.**—Considerable activity is reported. **CARBONATE** and **CRYSTALS** continue to be quoted at about 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb. **Liquid** is unobtainable.

**HEXAMINE.**—Dealers continue to quote free-running crystals at about 2s. 3d. per lb.; other grades would be at lower prices.

**IODIDES.**—Steady at makers' prices: **POTASSIUM IODIDE**, B.P.—112 lb., 8s. 8d.; 28 lb., 9s. 2d.; 14 lb., 9s. 8d.; 7 lb., 11s.; 4 lb., 11s. 6d.; smaller quantities, 12s. per lb. **SODIUM IODIDE**, B.P.—28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 10s.; 7 lb., 11s. 7d.; 4 lb., 12s. 3d.; smaller quantities, 13s. 1d. per lb. **IODOFORM**, B.P.—28 lb., 12s. 1d.; 14 lb., 12s. 7d.; 7 lb., 14s. 9d.; 4 lb., 15s. 7d.; smaller quantities, 16s. 5d. per lb. **IODINE RE-SUBLIMED**, B.P.—112 lb., 9s. 11d.; 28 lb., 10s. 5d.; 14 lb., 10s. 11d.; 7 lb., 12s. 6d.; 4 lb., 13s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 13s. 11d. per lb.

**METHYL SALICYLATE.**—Demand has continued fair, and makers' prices are unchanged: Five cwt., 1s. 8½d. per lb.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; smaller quantities, in bottles, 1s. 11d. per lb. Consumers are asked to assist manufacturers by the prompt return of containers.

**PHENACETIN.**—Supplies are extremely short and dealers' prices are firm at about 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. Makers' prices are unchanged.

**PHENAZONE.**—Firm and unchanged at about 19s. to 23s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

**PHENOLPHTHALEIN.**—No changes in makers' prices have been notified: Less than 7 lb., 4s. 2d.; 7 lb., 4s. 1d.; 14 lb., 4s.; 28 lb., 3s. 11d.; one cwt., 3s. 10d. per lb.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.**—As noted recently (*C. & D.*, September 13, p. 140) makers have altered their prices for PYROGALIC ACID. For remaining prices, see *C. & D.*, August 23, p. 108.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.**—Makers' prices are as follows: B.P., one cwt. upwards, 1s. 8½d. per lb.; three cwt. upwards, 1s. 8d. per lb. Technical, 1-cwt. drums, per cwt., 1 cwt. upwards, 154s. 6d.; 3 cwt. upwards, 150s.; 5 cwt. upwards, 147s. 6d.; 1 ton upwards, 145s.; 4 tons upwards, 142s. 6d.; 5-cwt drums, per cwt., 5 cwt. upwards, 145s.; 1 ton upwards, 142s. 6d.; 4 tons upwards, 140s. 3d. Net, delivered nearest railway station in Great Britain, drums extra and returnable. No guarantee of delivery of either quality is given, and orders are only booked for invoicing at price ruling at date of dispatch.

**QUININE.**—The sterling price for sulphate, based on American collars, remains at £14 17s. 5d. per 100 oz., f.o.b. Java.

**SACCHARIN.**—There is no change in the Convention rate of 98s. 4d. per lb. for 550 material. Prices are not officially controlled.

**SANTONIN.**—Home trade prices are unchanged: 15 kilos and over, £46 10s.; not less than 10 kilos, £47 5s.; not less than 5 kilos, £48 5s.; less than 5 kilos, £50 per kilo, delivered free in the United Kingdom; 1-kilo packages free.

**SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).**—Makers' scales of prices are as follows:—

In containers of	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Under 4 lb... .	2 7½	—	—	—	—
4-7 lb... .	2 6½	2 4½	—	—	—
7-14 lb... .	2 5½	2 3½	2 3½	—	—
14-28 lb... .	2 4½	2 2½	2 2½	2 2	—
28 lb.-1 cwt. .	2 3½	2 1½	2 1½	2 1	2 0½
1-5 cwt. .	1 11½	1 9½	1 9½	1 9*	1 8½

\*  $8 \times 14$  lb. and upwards, in one delivery, 1d. lb. less. Prices include parcels or collapsible cartons; other packages charged extra. Can be assorted with sodium salicylate. Prices are quoted subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantities at prices or terms below scale current at time of re-sale.

**SALOL.**—Very firm at between 8s. 6d. to 10s. per lb., according to quantity.

**SODIUM BENZOATE.**—Supplies are restricted and quotations nominal at about 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

**SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).**—Makers' prices per lb. are unchanged: 28 lb., 2s. 5d.; 14 lb., 2s. 6½d.; 7 lb., 2s. 7½d.; 4 lb., 2s. 9½d. Can be assorted with salicylic acid. Prices quoted are subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell at prices or terms below current scale.

**SULPHONAL.**—Dealers' prices are firm in the region of 40s. upwards per lb.

**TANNIC ACID.**—Dealers' prices are in the region of 5s. 6d. per lb.

**VANILLIN.**—Makers' prices have been advanced; supplies are restricted to regular customers for normal requirements: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 20s. per lb.; one cwt., 20s. 3d.; 56 lb., 20s. 6d.; less than 56 lb., 20s. 9d., carriage paid in U.K. Tins in cases returnable.

## Crude Drugs

**ACONITE ROOT.**—The spot value of Indian root remains at about 1s. 7d. per lb., ex store.

**AGAR.**—Demand for unrestricted Kobe No. 1 has diminished, but some business is being done at about 31s. to 32s. per lb., according to quantity. Some supplies for medical use are still available at about 23s. per lb. For bacteriological use the price would be about 16s. to 17s. per lb.

**ALOES.**—There are still no offers of Curaçao, and spot is no longer available. Cape would be worth about 55s. per cwt. on spot.

**ANTIMONY.**—There has been a very fair demand, and spot prices remain at former levels. English regulus, £110 per ton, delivered, for minimum 99 per cent. Foreign regulus, steady at £100 10s. per ton, duty paid. Chinese, nominal.

**ARECA NUT.**—Spot supplies are available at about 5½d. per lb., ex store.

**ARNICA FLOWERS.**—Further supplies are stated to be on the way, but in the meantime no spot quotations are available.

**BALSAMS.**—Spot quotations for *Tolu* are steady at around 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. *Copaiba*, B.P., remains in poor supply, with spot prices a shade dearer at about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. *Canada* is steady at 7s. 6d. per lb., and *Peru* at about 7s. 9d. per lb., duty paid, ex store U.K.

**BELLADONNA.**—Indian root is quoted on spot at about 450s. per cwt.

**BENZOIN.**—More inquiry has been received and a fair business has passed. Spot prices are unchanged at between £7 and £8 10s. per cwt., ex store. Some free almonds just landed are valued at about £23 per cwt.

**BISMUTH METAL.**—Values are steady at one dollar 25 cents per lb., with fair business passing.

**BUCHU.**—Firm, with spot prices of good green rounds a shade dearer at about 3s. 6d. per lb. The forward position still depends on the issue of import licences.

**CALUMBA ROOT.**—Dealers' spot price is in the region of 120s. per cwt., ex store.

**CAMPHOR.**—Many inquiries have been received for Japanese, but spot supplies appear to consist of a few odd cases. A small business is reported in slabs at 7s. 3d. per lb. and in powder at 7s. 6d. per lb. Supplies of Chinese crude 93 per cent. continue to be offered at 6s. per lb. English refined, steady as follows: Flowers, one cwt., 7s.; 28 lb., 7s. 3d.; less than 28 lb., 7s. 6d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz.: one cwt., 7s. 6d.; 28 lb., 7s. 9d.; less than 28 lb., 8s. per lb.

**CANTHARIDES.**—Holders of small supplies of Chinese would require about 7s. 6d. per lb. Russian is not available.

**CARDAMOMS.**—Quiet, with the price steady. Mangalore seed, if available on spot, 5s. 3d. per lb.; Aleppy seed, 5s. 6d.; Aleppy greens, 5s. 3d.; Ceylon, 5s. 3d.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Demand has been on a fair scale, especially for older bark; spot stocks are small. Spot, 1940 peel, about 170s. per cwt., duty paid; 1941 peel, about 150s., landed.

**CHILLIES.**—Demand has been fairly steady. Spot values of Zanzibar and Mombasa show advances to 175s. per cwt. Sierra Leone is unchanged at 170s. and Sudan is quoted easier at 167s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid.

**CLOVES.**—Demand has been fair, with Zanzibar valued on spot at 2s. 3½d. per lb. Madagascar, unquoted.

**COCOA BUTTER.**—The maximum price is officially fixed at 1s. 5½d. per lb., in factory or warehouse, except under Ministry of Food licence.

**COCONUT (DESICCATED).**—The official maximum price has been fixed by Ministry of Food Order at 49s. per cwt.

**COLCHICUM.**—Spot quotations for Indian remain at about 3s. per lb.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Remains rather neglected. Fine white U.S.P. quality would be worth between 3s. 6d. and 4s. per lb. on spot.

**DAMIANA LEAVES.**—Quotations are nominal in the absence of supplies. New stocks may become available towards the end of the year, subject to import licences being granted and freight being available.

**DANDELION ROOT.**—The spot value of Indian root remains at about 15s. per cwt.

**DERRIS ROOT.**—Available supplies appear to be inadequate to meet the sustained demand. Root testing 4-5 per cent. rotenone would be worth about 1s. 4d. per lb. on spot, and lower-testing material, which seems to be gradually disappearing from the market, would be worth about 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. The spot values of ether-extract are as follows: 15·9 per cent., tested, about 1s. 1d. per lb.; and 17·9 per cent., about 1s. 2d. per lb.

**DIGITALIS LEAVES.**—Some leaves of Portuguese origin are reported available on spot at about 140s. per cwt., ex store.

**DRAGONS BLOOD.**—Spot quotations for fair re-boiled are in the region of £30 per cwt. Fine qualities would be at higher prices.

**ERGOT.**—Interest in this product is small. Portuguese, spot, about 8s. per lb.; shipment, around 6s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

**GAMBoge.**—There are no shipment offers. Spot supplies are poor, and prices are nominal at about £30 to £35 per cwt.

**GINGER.**—Supplies are not plentiful, and prices remain firm. West African, spot, 17s. 6d. per cwt., value; afloat, 15s. 9d. per cwt., unashed, spot, 17s. 5d.; afloat, 15s. 8d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaica, spot, unquoted.

**GRAINS OF PARADISE.**—Dealers quote spot at about 2s. per lb., ex store.

**GUM ACACIA.**—Spot price of unrestricted Kordofan cleaned sorts would be about 22s. per cwt., nominal; shipment, about 7s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**HONEY.**—First-hand, wholesale and retail prices for imported honey and maximum retail prices for home-produced honey are fixed by Ministry of Food Order. For full scale of prices, see *C. & D.*, August 30, p. 119.

**HYDRASTIS.**—First-hand supplies of tested appear to be exhausted. Untested would be worth about 21s. per lb.

**IPÉCACUANHA.**—Steady, but with important business lacking. Matto Grosso, spot, about 17s. 6d. to 18s. per lb.; shipment, in the region of 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Minas, spot, about 12s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, about 10s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Current prices for EXT. IPÉCAC. Liq. are as follows: B.P., 1932, under three Winchester quarts, 26s. per lb.; three Winchester quarts and under six Winchester quarts, 25s. 6d.; six Winchester quarts and under twelve Winchester quarts, 25s.; twelve Winchester quarts and over, 24s. 6d. per lb. B.P., 1914, under three Winchester quarts, 24s. per lb.; three Winchester quarts and under six Winchester quarts, 23s. 6d.; six Winchester quarts and under twelve Winchester quarts, 23s.; twelve Winchester quarts and over, 22s. 6d. per lb., all prices net.

**JABORANDI.**—Spot holders of small supplies would require about 8s. to 8s. 6d. per cwt.

**KARAYA GUM.**—Supplies are scarce, and prices are nominal.

Karaya gum is stated to be now a major item in India's export trade with the U.S.A., and promises to become more so. In the textile industry it serves as a carrying agent in the manufacture of printing gums. In the gypsum industry its adhesive quality makes it valuable in the manufacture of plaster board. In the food industries it takes the place of gelatin as a bodying agent, and in the pharmaceutical industry its swelling quality makes it valuable as a bulk laxative. Constant research is finding new uses and attempting to standardise the commodity. The latter problem has proved difficult, since karaya gum deteriorates after being milled into powder, because it is subject to enzyme action. In 1939, imports to the U.S.A. were valued at \$561,649, and for the first quarter of 1940 at \$203,576.

**LOBELIA HERB.**—Difficult to find on spot. Prices are nominal at between 2s. 6d. and 3s. per lb.

**MENTHOL.**—Chinese has again received a good deal of attention, and a fair business has been done at about 5os. to 52s. 6d. per lb. A few odd cases of Japanese are still available at about 53s. 6d. per lb. A recent offer from China was at 41s. per lb., c.i.f.

**MERCURY.**—Prices range between £48 and £52. 15s. per bottle of 76 lb., ex warehouse, London.

**ORANGE PEEL.**—Between 2s. 6d. and 2s. 8d. per lb. would be required for small spot supplies of bitter quarters. Thin-cut would be worth about 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb., if available.

**PIMENTO.**—Quiet. Spot, 2s. 1d. per lb., sellers; shipment, new-crop, October–November, 14s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**PYRETHRUM.**—Dealers' prices for Kenya flowers are unchanged at about 17s. to 18s. per cwt., ex store. It is understood that prices to importers of large quantities would be at appropriately lower prices.

**QUASSIA CHIPS.**—Dealers' prices for the small supplies available remain at about 5os. per cwt., ex store.

**QUILLAIA BARK.**—Spot supplies are poor, and the price is firm at approximately 140s. per cwt.

**RHUBARB.**—Good inquiry has been received. Really fine and sound rough-round would be worth about 6s. 3d. per lb. on spot, with rather wormy to slightly wormy at about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; rough-coat flat high-dried, about 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb. Shensi, spot, about 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb., according to quality. There are offers of rough-round of fair quality afloat, the price ranging between 4s. 6d. and 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

**RUBBER.**—Continues quiet. Official quotations for standard ribbed smoked sheet are as follows: Spot, 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. buyers; 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. sellers; shipment, October, November, December, 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. buyers; 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. sellers; January–March, 13<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. buyers; 13<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. sellers.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Jamaican is quoted on spot at about 2s. per lb. for fair red.

**SEEDS.**—ANISE.—Bulgarian, spot, duty paid, 16os.

**CANARY.**—Nothing available on spot.

**CARAWAY.**—Dutch, nominal at 300s., duty paid. **CORIANDER.**—English, spot, 175s., duty free; Morocco, nominal, at 180s., duty paid; Indian, quoted at 175s., duty free. **CUMIN.**—Malta, spot, 155s., duty free. **DILL.**—Indian, spot, 90s., duty free, nominal. **FENNEL.**—Indian, spot, quoted at 85s. to 90s., duty free. **FENUGREEK.**—Indian, spot, 57s. 6d., duty free, ex store Hull. **MUSTARD.**—English, 115s. to 122s. 6d., according to quality.

**SENEGA.**—Present spot value is about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. Forward position depends on import licences being granted.

**SENNA.**—Firm and unchanged. Tinnevelly, spot, supply small. No. 1 leaves, 1d. per lb.; No. 2 leaves, 6d.; No. 3 leaves, 5d. per lb. Hand-picked Tinnevelly pods, if available, about 1s. 6d. per lb.; manufacturing pods, 9d. to 1d. per lb. Alexandrian hand-picked pods, a few small lots available at 4s. to 7s. 6d. per lb.; manufacturing quality, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.

**SHELLAC.**—Steady. Standard TN orange, spot, 157s. 6d. per cwt., sellers; fine orange, 175s. to 210s.; pure button, 195s. per cwt., quoted. Shipment, TN, unquoted.

**SLIPPERY ELM BARK.**—Supplies are poor. Spot, grinding quality, unchanged at about 1s. 3d. per lb.; wired bundles are quoted rather dearer at between 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per lb.

**STRAMONIUM LEAVES.**—Indian leaves are quoted by dealers at about 105s. per cwt. on spot.

**TONKA BEANS.**—Fair frosted Para, spot, about 4s. 6d. per lb.

**TRAGACANTH.**—Spot quotations for medium grades are unchanged as follows: No. 1, white, £135; No. 2, white, £125; No. 3, white, £110; pale leaf, £90; amber leaf, £65; red leaf, from £30; woody and hoggy, from £10 to £15, ex store.

**TURMERIC.**—Spot, Madras finger, quoted at 85s., ex London and 80s., ex Dundee.

**VALERIAN ROOT.**—Indian is quoted on spot at the slightly easier price of 135s. per cwt., ex store.

**WAXES.**—Firm. **BEE'S.**—Spot, 255s.; in bond, 225s.; Dar-es-Salaam, nominal at 255s. Japanese, first three brands, spot, duty paid, 205s. **CARNAUBA.**—Spot, fatty grey, 435s.; chalky grey, 430s.; Primeira, 535s.

**WITCH HAZEL (LIQUID EXTRACT).**—Steady at about 10s. 6d. per Imperial gallon, duty paid.

## Essential and Expressed Oils

**ALMOND.**—There are no quotations for this oil, as supplies are restricted.

**ANISE (STAR).**—Firm and in good inquiry, but with supplies severely restricted. Spot, tins in cases, about 22s. per lb.; drums, about the same figure.

**BAY.**—Remains quiet, with dealers' spot prices steady at between 9s. and 10s. per lb.

**BOIS DE ROSE.**—The forward supply position is reported to be very tight, with no further shipments likely to be made until next year.

Spot price would be in the region of 18s. 6 per lb.

**CAJUPUT.**—Continues firm on spot, dealing quoted at about 8s. or more per lb.

**CANANGA.**—Business quiet, with spot nominal at about 45s. per lb.

**CEDARWOOD.**—In small demand, with price of American steady at between 3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. per lb., spot.

**CINNAMON LEAF.**—Remains quiet at unchanged prices. Spot, about 8s. upwards per lb.

**CITRONELLA.**—Values unchanged. Ceylon spot, about 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb.; Java, about 12s. 6d. per lb.

**CLOVE.**—No change in the value of English distilled has been notified, and the price remains at about 17s. 6d. per lb.

**EUCALYPTUS.**—Business is limited, but quotations are unaltered. Spot, 70 to 75 per cent., about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb., according to holder 80 to 85 per cent., about 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

**FENNEL.**—Dealers continue to quote sweet at approximately 25s. to 26s. per lb.

**GERANIUM.**—Prices for both Bourbon and Algerian are nominal and would be a matter for negotiation.

**GROUNDNUT.**—The official price of refined deodorised remains at £40 per ton, naked ex works, for large bulk quantities.

**LAVENDER.**—The spot value of good-quality remains in the region of 85s. per lb.

**LEMONGRASS.**—Unchanged, with business rather quiet. Spot, about 14s. to 15s. per lb., according to quantity.

**LIME.**—West Indian distilled, in restricted supply and considerably firmer at about 40s. to 45s. per lb. on spot.

**LINSEED.**—Controlled price of £41 10s. per ton for large bulk quantities of crude, naked ex works, is unchanged. Distributors' prices for ordinary quantities would be higher.

**MANDARIN.**—Supplies are restricted, and spot prices would be a matter for negotiation.

**MUSTARD.**—Fair supplies of British-made synthetic are available, for which the price would be upwards of 18s. 6d. per lb.

**NUTMEG.**—In poor supply, with spot supplies quoted at in the region of 26s. to 28s. per lb.

**PALMAROSA.**—Continues firm, spot prices being at about 32s. 6d. to 35s. per lb.; shipment, about 21s. per lb., c.i.f.

**PATCHOULI.**—Good-quality oil would be valued on spot at about 55s. per lb.

**PENNYROYAL.**—Supplies are available on spot at about 25s. to 26s. per lb.

**PEPPERMINT.**—Continues in good demand, with strong buyers of Chinese at 50s. per lb., and one or two odd sellers at 52s. 6d. A parcel of Japanese is offered on spot at 53s. 6d. per lb. The last c.i.f. price from China was at 12s. 3d., but this position depends on quota licences being available.

**PETITGRAIN.**—Spot remains nominal at about 5s. 6d. to 20s. per lb.

**ROSE.**—Spot prices would be a matter for negotiation.

**SANDALWOOD.**—There is no change in the price of genuine East Indian Mysore, which is quoted at about 25s. per lb., in one-case lots.

**SPEARMINT.**—American, spot, about 22s. 6d. per lb.

**WINTERGREEN (GENUINE).**—Dealers continue to quote spot at about 11s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

**WORMSEED.**—In small inquiry, with spot values unchanged at about 23s. per lb.

**Synthetics and Isolates.**—Many of these are in restricted supply, and supplies are not necessarily available because prices are quoted. **AMYL ACETATE.**—Pure, about 130s. per cwt.; technical, 100s. per cwt.; small quantities, up to 2s. per lb. **AMYL CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE.**—About 20s. per lb. **AMYL SALICYLATE.**—About 5s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. **AUBEPINE (ex anethol).**—Around 30s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. **BENZALDEHYDE.**—Quoted at about 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. or p.c. **BENZYL ACETATE.**—3s. to 3s. 6d. per

lb. **BENZYL ALCOHOL.**—4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. **BROMSTYROL.**—100 per cent., 20s. per lb. **CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE.**—Quoted at about 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. **CITRAL.**—Chemically pure, 30s. per lb. **CITRONELLAL.**—About 17s. 6d. per lb. **CITRONELLOL.**—About 25s. per lb. **COUMARIN.**—18s. per lb. **ETHYL PHTHALATE.**—No quotations. **EUCALYPTOL.**—About 9s. per lb. **EUGENOL.**—Dearer at about 25s. per lb. **GERANIOL.**—Ex Java, about 20s. per lb. **GERANYL ACETATE.**—About 25s. per lb. **HELIOTROPIN (100 per cent. crystals).**—About 30s. per lb. **IONONE.**—100 per cent., about 35s. per lb., nominal; alpha, about 40s. per lb. **I索EUGENOL.**—About 27s. per lb. **LINALOL (ex bois de rose).**—About 37s. 6d. **LINALYL ACETATE (ex bois de rose).**—Dearer at 42s. 6d. per lb. **METHYL ANTHRANILATE.**—Prices would be a matter for negotiation. **MIRBANE.**—10d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity. **MUSK KETONE, MUSK XYLOL, and MUSK AMBRETTE.**—Prices would be a matter for negotiation. **NEROLIN.**—Prices would be a matter for negotiation. **PHENYLACETIC ALDEHYDE.**—About 30s. per lb. **SAFROL.**—From about 14s. per lb. **TERPINEOL.**—Between 3s. 6d. and 4s. per lb. **TERPINEOL ACETATE.**—About 6s. 6d. per lb.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

### Appreciations

We look forward with interest to seeing THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in its reduced war proportions.—G. G. W.

We must first thank you for your letter just to hand and to tell you how much the C. & D. service is appreciated.—W. W. & SON, LTD.

We thank you for your letter of May 9 and for the trouble to which you have gone in obtaining the garlic oil for us, which is already to hand.—S. C. & Co., CAIRO.

Though Lilliputian in size, I feel sure the C. & D. in its new format will continue to be what it has always been to retail readers like myself—Broddingnagian in value.—D. S., DUBLIN.

We are indebted to you for your communication of the 19th instant and we hasten to express our marked appreciation for the clear way in which you have answered the various queries which we raised with you in our previous communication.—F. W. H.

The new size C. & D. will be quite novel and I am sure it will win the approval of chemists. The paper has wonderfully maintained its quality, both in paper and matter, and it is always quite the one paper we eagerly look to for pharmaceutical news.—MANCUNIAN.

### Policy When?

SIR.—The president and secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, at meetings held throughout the country recently, made mention of a "long-range policy." This was before the Pharmacy and Medicines Act was passed, and we were advised that any decision should be withheld pending future events and the long-range policy referred to. The Pharmacy and Medicines Act is now law, and one or two of the "future events" have already come to pass. For example, we have witnessed the refusal of the Government to allow the sale of anti-gas ointment to be restricted to pharmacists. We have seen outside trades launch out on a new campaign against the pharmacist. And we have gained enlightenment from a certain pink supplement of the N.P.U. In the light of these events, which are now "present history," the actions of the Pharmaceutical Society do not show up favourably, and we are left with only the long-range policy to modify any harsh judgment we may be likely to pass. Surely by this time we should have heard something about that future policy! If the Society has a plan, we are entitled to hear it and judge recent actions in the light of it. If there is no plan, then electoral rights should be restored and members given the right to elect a new Council.—BATHONIAN (29/9.)

## MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

**Calumbian Spirit.**—*W. J. D.*—Calumbian spirit is a brand of wood alcohol of high quality, free from empyreumatic odour, and with only a slight trace of acetone as impurity.

**Hair Cream.**—*A. H. L.*—The following formula gives a suitably thick cream:—

Ol. amygd. Persic.	...	...	Oijj. $\frac{5}{3}$ xvijj.
Liq. potassæ	...	...	$\frac{5}{3}$ ix.
Ess. limon.	...	...	$\frac{5}{3}$ vj.
Ol. rosæ geran.	...	...	$\frac{5}{3}$ j.
Boracis	...	...	3iv. $\frac{3}{2}$ ij. gr. v.
Aq.	...	...	$\frac{5}{3}$ xiv. 3ij.

Use lump borax and add the liq. potassæ last.

An alternative formula consisting of liq. calcis. and ol. colzæ, equal parts, perfumed with ol. rosæ geran., is understood to be equally good and much easier to make.

**Triethanolamine as Oil Filter.**—*B. D.*—We understand that triethanolamine has been used for treating the fibres of oil filters so that acids are removed from the filtered oils. We also understand that the triethanolamine has been used experimentally as a precipitant for the sludge in motor oils.

**Prescription Price.**—*W. J. B.*—Priced according to the *C. & D.* costing system and the most recent issue of the *C. & D.* Dispensing Price List, your prescription is:—

		s.	d.
Eserin. salicylat, 4/5 gr.	..	2	0
Ext. nuc. vom., 12 gr.	..	1	
Quin. sulph., 48 gr.	..	1	8
Aloin., 8 gr.	..	2	
Fee: 48 pills at 1od. doz.	..	3	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		7	3

**Shop Trading.**—*G. R.*—The word "shop" is defined in the 1912 and in the 1934 Shop Acts. Under the former is included "any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on"; but the term is not to apply to "any fair lawfully held or any bazaar or sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no private profit is derived." The definition is enlarged by the 1934 Act to include "any wholesale shop and any warehouse occupied for the purposes of his trade by any person carrying on any retail trade or business or by any wholesale dealer or merchant." These definitions cover retail trade under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. Mail order business may be carried on in proprietary articles so long as they comply with the necessary labelling requirements.

**Register of Osteopaths.**—The Register of Osteopaths is held by the General Council and Register of Osteopaths, Ltd., 40 Drumsbeugh Gardens, Edinburgh. Details of the training and examination of students can also be obtained from the British School of Osteopathy, 16 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

**Preparation of Caramel.**—*M. H.*—Either cane or beet sugar may be used in making caramel. The sugar is heated, with occasional stirring, to about  $180^{\circ}$ – $200^{\circ}$  until a black viscous mass is obtained. It is then mixed with sufficient hot water to yield a product of specific gravity 1.4, and strained.

**Retail Export Transactions.**—*H. L.*—Clause 6 of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, which deals with the disclosure of composition of medicines, states "no person shall sell by retail any article . . ." Nothing in the Act deals specifically with goods sold for export, but we do not think such goods could be regarded as being sold by retail within the meaning of the Act.

**Stomach Worms in Lambs.**—*K. D. S.*—The most common stomach worm in lambs is *Hæmonchus contortus* (*Strongylus contortus*), which is found in the fourth stomach and in the small intestine; it is a blood-sucker with a bad reputation. Diarrhoea is a chief symptom; the sheep becomes in poor condition, the flock dejected-looking and unthrifty. Later, anaemia ensues, leading to a fatal issue. A satisfactory, safe and efficient remedy is: Dissolve 4 oz. copper sulphate in 8 oz. warm water, then add 4 oz. powdered mustard and make up to two and a half gallons with water; this is sufficient for 100 sheep. The doses are:—

For lambs 2 to 6 months old	$\frac{5}{3}$ j.	to $\frac{5}{3}$ iss.
" 6 to 10 "	$\frac{5}{3}$ iss.	to $\frac{5}{3}$ ij.
" 10 to 12 "	$\frac{5}{3}$ ij.	to $\frac{5}{3}$ iiiss.

**Selling Lobelia Herb.**—*J. F. S.*—Lobelia herb may only be included in herbal mixtures for sale by herbalists and unqualified vendors if the resulting mixture contains less than 0.1 per cent. of lobelia alkaloids. If it contains more than this amount its retail sale is confined to registered pharmacists. To conform with the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, it becomes necessary to disclose the composition of the mixture on labels and containers or wrappers on and after July 1, 1942.

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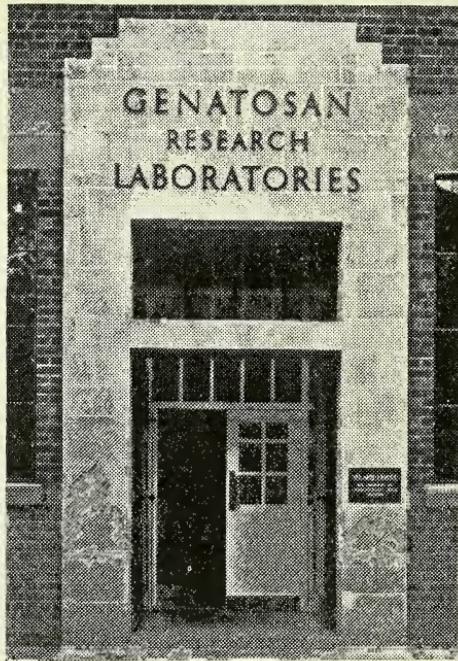
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Bonus (six) . . . . .	7 8
16½% on . . . . .	£5 0 2
	16 8
	£5 9 2
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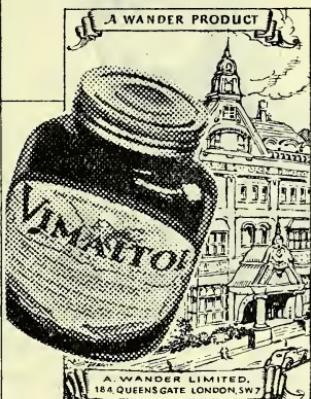
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# Thanks to Chemists for Expressions of Goodwill!

We are happy and proud to publish these extracts from recent heavy mails. They are typical of the goodwill and appreciation expressed in many letters from chemists and in interviews with our representatives. It is most encouraging to know that a service which we had considered an obligation has prompted such spontaneous appreciation.

. . . I desire to express my great appreciation of the manner in which we chemists are being treated at this juncture by your firm. This allowance on stock held on Sept. 2nd will not go unrewarded and although in the past 'ASPRO' has just been "another patent" I shall in future back this best seller to the full. . . . I can assure you that fair dealing, as portrayed in this present action of yours, will always remain a happy memory. — Lancashire.

. . . It was most refreshing to receive your communication and I wish to express my thanks for your magnanimous gesture. — Cardiganshire.

. . . I am very much obliged and greatly impressed by your generous treatment in this matter of adjustments and shall not forget this in our relations with your firm. — Kent.

. . . states he has not been particularly friendly in his attitude towards 'ASPRO' but from now on he will give every assistance with sales seeing the consideration extended to avoid any loss to the chemist in this change-over. — London, S.E.

We hope and are confident that the momentous changes brought about by the Pharmacy and Medicines Act will benefit all and we take this opportunity of assuring our distributors, both wholesale and retail, of our continued concern for their interests.

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Into the perilous seas they go to build up the stocks of Cod Liver Oil which are going to keep the nation fit in the days ahead. The other half of the job is yours—to see that stocks are adequate in your pharmacy. Distribution takes time these days and transport will be much more difficult when winter comes. . . .

Get your stocks of SevenSeaS now. They are a good investment. People are turning to Cod Liver Oil as the best supplement to rationed food. The demand is already enormously expanded. Don't let your stocks of SevenSeaS get low, order now—and in your own interest continue to order well in advance. The SevenSeaS national advertising has only just commenced.

Many things are scarce and many qualities have altered, but you can still

get plenty of SevenSeaS and its quality and purity remain unaltered.

SevenSeaS is available in three forms: Standard Oil, Concentrated Oil, and Concentrated Oil in Capsules. All SevenSeaS is tested biologically and is always pure and fresh.

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**with only ONE cap to remove**

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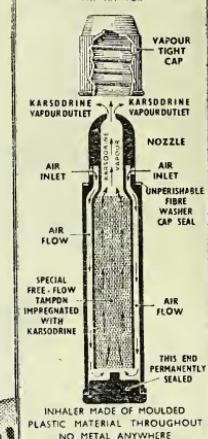
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YEAST FOR ANAEMIA  
MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD.  
WARREN WORKS, PUDSEY, LEEDS

# HALIBUT LIVER OIL CAPSULES

We can still supply by return of post.  
No advance in price.

Boxes of 24 Capsules 9/- doz., 60, 18/- doz., 100, 28/- 6 doz.

**LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER LTD. HULL**



# "OXOID"

The word "OXOID" is the trade mark of OXO Ltd.,  
and is used in connection with their therapeutic  
preparations both in tablet and fluid extract form.  
ORGANO-THERAPEUTICAL PRODUCTS

## OXO LABORATORY PREPARATIONS

### HORMONES

#### OESTRIN

Indications : Menopause; Menstrual Irregularities ; Uterine Inertia ; Amenorrhœa ; Pruritis Vulvæ; Suppression of Lactation.

Tablets : 1000 I.U.

Ampoules : 1000-50000 I.B.U.

#### STILBOESTROL

Indications : As for Oestrin.

A highly potent oestrogenous substance for oral administration.

Tablets : 0.5 mg., 1.0 mg. and 5.0 mg.

Ampoules : 1.0 mg. and 5.0 mg.

#### "PITOXYLIN" (PITUITARY EXTRACT— POSTERIOR LOBE)

Licensed and standardised in accordance with the Therapeutic Substances Act.

For the Induction of Labour; Uterine Inertia ; Post Partum Hæmorrhage ; Surgical Shock ; Diabetes Insipidus.

Ampoules : 5, 10 and 20 I.U.

#### ADRENALIN

Useful for the treatment of Asthma ; Epistaxis ; Tonsilitis ; Hay Fever ; Influenzal Crisis ; Surgical Shock ; etc.

Solution : 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000.

Ampoules : 1 in 1000.

*Literature supplied on application*

**OXO LIMITED, Thames House, London, E.C.4**



OXO LABORATORY PREPARATIONS



*For the best  
in  
MODERN  
PHARMACY*

## CURIOSITIES OF ANCIENT PHARMACY

### *The First Trade Marks*

The earliest forms of Trade Marks were used on healing earths and clays from different sources. Perhaps the best known of these was the 'seal' of Artemis impressed on earthen tablets from the island of Lemnos.

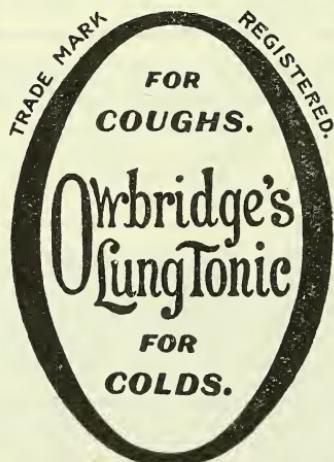


*Head of Artemis Sotiera on Ancien' Greek coin (no reproduction of the actual seal of Artemis as used on the Lemnian Earth is extant).*

TR92

**THORNTON & ROSS**  
LIMITED  
*Manufacturing Chemists*  
LINTHWAITE · HUDDERSFIELD

## A MESSAGE TO OUR CUSTOMERS



In reference to the destamping of our product as from September 2, 1941, we again have pleasure in announcing our new prices, which are as follows:—

Retail price, 1s. 2d. per bottle  
(including purchase tax)

Gross lots, excluding purchase tax, 8s. 6d.  
per dozen.

Under 1 gross, excluding purchase tax, 9s.  
per dozen.

Discount rates as before

It is hoped that good supplies will be available for the coming winter season, but should a shortage occur, every effort will be made to maintain a fair and even distribution.

**W. T. Owbridge, Ltd., The Laboratory, Hull**

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT  
CONCERNING**EYE LOTION TABLETS**

In order to facilitate distribution of Optabs EYE LOTION TABLETS to the Pharmacist, and thus to enable him to cope with, and profit by, the rapidly growing public demand, the manufacturers have appointed Southern Agencies (C. F. Harcombe Cooper) as sole distributing agents for this product, to whom all enquiries and orders should be addressed.

Optabs EYE LOTION TABLETS are already known both to the

Pharmaceutical Profession and to the Public as a chemically stable eye cleanser in soluble tablet form, which not only destroys the micro-organisms which commonly invade the ocular membranes, but also stimulates the nutritive and excretory functions of the eye.

Trade terms are:—13 to doz. orders of £3, 14 to doz. orders of £10. Carriage paid on all orders over £1. Show material available.



RETAIL  
**9d., 3/-, 5/-**

TRADE  
**6/-, 24/-, 40/- Doz.**

(Excluding Tax)

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

**SOUTHERN AGENCIES**

(C. F. HARCOMBE COOPER)

61 PINNER COURT, PINNER, MIDDLESEX Tel: Pinner 582

# ... HERE IS THE NEWS!

Tell them about the **PROPAX  
BONUS OFFER**



A clear profit margin of more than 46% on the selling price—that's the big news for you from SPLENDOR LTD. From now on you get fifteen bottles of Propax for the price of every dozen ordered—and no extra cost to you except for purchases tax. And your customers get some good news too—every bottle of Propax in the 1/5d. size will be carrying 33½ mor tablets. And we're taking space in a bigger list of national papers than ever before to bring you this extra business—and the extra profit that goes with every sale!

Retail (inc. Tax)      Trade      Purchase Tax  
1/5                    11/3 doz.      1/10½ doz.  
2/6                    19/3 doz.      3/2½ doz.

**PLUS BONUS OF 3 (Tax only) on every doz.**  
Sole Distributors: SPLENDOR LTD.,  
5 BEASTMARKET HILL, NOTTINGHAM  
and 7c Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1

## PROPAX Tablets

### CAPSULE Makers to the Trade

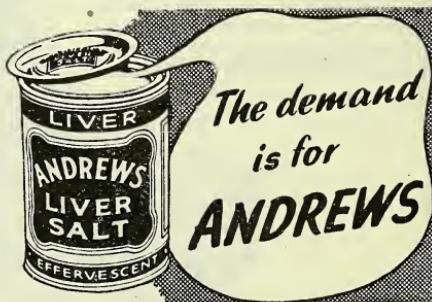


Many years of specialised experience are at your disposal. Superlative products at keenly competitive prices . . .

Ask us to quote for your next requirements. Own or standard formulae compounded.

### CROWN CAPSULE COMPANY

CAMPBELL ST., HELENSBURGH, Scotland  
Phone: Helensburgh 356



## THE DISKA BULB CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

Obtainable from all Wholesale Houses



The most perfect type of clinical to use

Sole manufacturers

**A. C. COSSOR & SON (THERMOMETERS), LTD., LONDON, N.4**

Reg. No.  
815689

# Important

By Government order, Benger's Food, and certain other products, in future must be packed in tins containing 8 oz. or multiples of that quantity. In compliance with this order Benger's Food will be sold in 8-oz., 1-lb. and 2-lb. sizes, when present tin stocks are exhausted. It is important to note, in the list of present and new packs given below, that there is *no increase in price*. Cost to the public and profit ratio to wholesaler and retailer are the same as at present, adjusted in exact proportion to the increase in weight.

**INCREASE IN  
PACKING SIZES  
NO INCREASE  
IN PRICE**

## OLD PACK

### PLAIN, MALT, COCOA AND MALT

Description and Approximate Contents.	Consmr. er's Price each.	P.A.T.A. M.W.P. per doz.
No. 0 size 6-oz. tin or composite board container.	1/4-	12/10
No. 1 size 12-oz. tin or composite board container.	2/3	21/6
No. 2 size 1½-lb tin.	4/-	38/6
No. 3 size 3½-lb. tin.	8/6	81/6
No. 4 size (Hospital) 7-lb. tin.	17/-	163/-

## NEW PACK

### PLAIN, MALT, COCOA AND MALT

Description and Approximate Contents.	Consumer's Price each.	P.A.T.A. M.W.P. per doz.
No. 0 size New Government Standard. 8-oz. tin or composite board container.	1/9	16/10
No. 1 size New Government Standard. 16-oz. tin or composite board container.	3/-	28/8
No. 2 size New Government Standard 2-lb. tin.	5/4	51/4

BENGER'S LTD., Holmes Chapel, Cheshire


REGD TRADE MARK

They fill  
the bill!

**FROM YOU**  
*Mr. Chemist*  
*To A Satisfied Customer*

Beecham's Pills  
Beecham's Powders  
Beecham's Lung Syrup

# BEECHAM'S HOME MEDICINES



KEEP UP YOUR STOCKS OF  
BEECHAM'S PILLS,  
BEECHAM'S POWDERS and  
BEECHAM'S LUNG SYRUP.

Good stocks of the famous Beecham's Home Medicines mean good customers, goodwill and—incidentally—good money for you. Good stocks entail ordering well ahead, and it is only by keeping an eye on the future that you can maintain a healthy flow of business and a constantly growing goodwill. Homely truths, these, but they build up a good business. The Beecham quality, service and value are at your disposal now, as always!

Show material is still available. Please write to:

**BEECHAMS  
PILLS LTD.  
ST. HELENS LANCS.**



# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

OCTOBER 4  
1941

## CLASSIFIED SUPPLEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

All classified advertisements must be prepaid—those not accompanied by remittance will be held over pending payment. Instructions will be accepted up to FIRST POST THURSDAYS if sent to BATH, but mid-day WEDNESDAY is latest time for LONDON.

### THIS IS THE TARIFF

#### AGENCIES, PATENTS, GOODS FOR SALE, PARTNERSHIPS, PREMISES TO LET, FOR SALE or WANTED

7/6 for 36 words or less,  
2d. for every additional word.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION (for Wholesalers, etc.), for odd and second-hand lots—12/6 for 60 words or less, 1/- for every additional 10 words or less.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2/6 for 18 words or less, 1d. for every additional word.

EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)—2d. per word, minimum 3/-.

Box Office Numbers 1/- extra.

Uncertain postal deliveries make it advisable to send instructions as early as possible to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH, or to London Office, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

#### LEGAL NOTICES, SALE BY AUCTION, TENDERS—AND ALL SPECIALLY SPACED ANNOUNCEMENTS

1/9 per nonpareil line. (12 lines  
= 1 inch, single column.)

#### BUSINESSES for DISPOSAL

#### BUSINESSES WANTED

#### SITUATIONS OPEN

7/6 for 40 words or less, 2d.  
for every additional word.

# WARNING

## MESSRS. COTY (ENGLAND) LIMITED

give notice to the Trade that they will rigorously pursue any sale of toilet requisites sold as Coty Manufactures and which are not manufactured by Coty (England) Limited.

BY AN ORDER OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION dated the 17th day of September, 1941, PARADE HAIRDRESSERS (RUGBY) LTD. were restrained from selling or offering for sale "Coty Powder" which was face powder not manufactured by Coty (England) Limited with payment of costs and damages.

## MODERN LIPSTICK MOULDS

For the large or small manufacturer

Many standard sizes actually in stock

• Inquiries invited for special models

**KENWAY (MOTORS) LTD (ENGINEERS)**

12 BUTE STREET, LONDON, S.W.7

TELEPHONE: KENS. 1311

### FACE FACTS

IT WILL PAY YOU TO STOCK

"CYNTHIA JAY"

THE FACE POWDER OF TO-DAY

"CYNTHIA JAY"

THE POWDER WITH THE BEAUTY RAY

Boxed in neat war-time boxes, in all popular shades, 17s. 6d. per doz Large size, 24s. 6d. per doz.

Sole Distributors: Gene Products, Regency House, 1-4 Warwick Street, London, W.I.  
Stocks now available for prompt delivery.

### PREVENTATIVES

SUPERFINE QUALITY, PACKED SINGLY IN ATTRACTIVE ENVELOPES

20/- PER GROSS. DELIVERED PER RETURN  
C.O.D. SPECIAL RATES FOR BIG QUANTITIES  
ORDER NOW

From W. J. DAVIES, 4 St. John's Sq.  
CARDIFF

## TABLET MAKING

### Controller Wanted

to take charge of Manufacturing Chemists' Tablet Making Plant near London. Must be fully experienced in all branches of this work and used to Rotary and Single Punch Machines. Exceptionally good salary to the right man. Write giving full particulars of past experience in confidence to Box 189, Smiths' Advertising Agency Ltd., 100 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

### QUOTA—SECTION 16

Will you transfer (with Board of Trade approval) your available Section 16 Quota in current period to Roger & Gallet (London) Ltd., Lechmere Road, N.W.2?

Please contact Roger & Gallet who pay satisfactory price for approved transfers, small or large.

### ASPIRIN GRANULES B.P. WANTED

Regular deliveries required in quantities up to 1 Ton per week

FOR SPOT CASH

Write in confidence in first instance to

**MR. LEWIS, 46 ARKWRIGHT ROAD  
LONDON, N.W.3**

Telephone No. Hampstead 1958

**SITUATIONS OPEN****RETAIL (HOME)**

**XETER.** Qualified and unqualified lady or gentleman. Wynne Tighe & Son, High Street, one 3254 Exeter.

**ORQUAY.** Dispensing Assistant, lady or gentleman. Please state age, experience and salary required. Send photograph if possible. Apply B. Douglas, Chemist, Torquay.

**WESTON-SUPER-MARE.** Unqualified Assistant for general retail pharmacy, female or male (exempt from military duties). Write, giving necessary particulars, Neale, Chemist, 8 The Centre, Weston-super-Mare.

**N** experienced Dispenser, male or female, for N.H.I. work principally, and general dispensing, a separate department. Apply, stating salary required, to Ralph Cuthbert, Ltd., Chemists, Uddersfield.

**NE** qualified and one unqualified Assistant wanted. Lady or Gentleman; duties mainly dispensing, fe area. Permanency. Suit someone wanting to settle down. Good wages to suitable applicants. 9/292, London Office of this Paper.

**PERMANENCY.** Qualified Male as Branch Manager. Apply by letter, giving full particulars age, experience, salary required, etc., to Secretary, Dewsbury Pioneers' Industrial Society Limited, 43 Thorngate, Dewsbury, to arrive not later than first Oct., October 7th. Endorse "Pharmacy."

**QUALIFIED** Branch Managers wanted for permanent positions in London. Good prospects apply, 386/198, London Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Manager required for Branch in Essex. House attached. Apply by letter, stating age, experience and salary required, to Bradford Prescription Service Ltd., 63 Grove Road, Bow, London, E.3.

**QUALIFIED** Branch Manager wanted for London; would suit middle-aged man; duties very light. Permanency. Apply Box 389/285, London Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Chemist wanted as Cover; would suit middle-aged or aged. Permanent position. Duties very light. Apply 389/284, London Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant required for dispensing and general retail pharmacy, female or male (exempt from military duties). Write giving full particulars as to age, reference, salary outdoors, Thomas, Chemist, Faversham.

**WANTED**—urgently. Young qualified lady to manage middle-class Pharmacy with Advertiser's wife. No Wednesday or Sunday duty. Light dispensing. Salary £4 15s. Telephone: Walton-on-hamnes 1262.

**WANTED**, Qualified Lady Chemist for dispensing and quick counter trade, short hours, good remuneration. Apply by letter to General Manager, York Co-operative Society, 22 Railway Street, York, envelope to be endorsed "Pharmacy."

**YOUNG** Lady with general all-round Shop experience, qualifications not essential. Midlands area; permanency to suitable applicant. Apply DB/770, London Office of this Paper.

**MALE** or female Qualified or Unqualified Assistant (exempt from military service) required for North country (Lake District) market town. Attractive salary for suitable person. State full particulars of experience, salary expected, and when at liberty, to 389/283, London Office of this Paper.

**MIDLAND** Firm has a vacancy for an Assistant Stock-keeper, and be able to assist Manager in Branches when necessary. Permanency for suitable man. Apply CDB/771, London Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Branch Manager required immediately. Over 30 or otherwise exempt military service. North Wales. Good salary; permanency. Separate house available. Usual references to L. Rowland & Co. Ltd., Mitre Buildings, Wrexham, N. Wales.

**SAVORY & MOORE, LTD.**, have several vacancies for Qualified and Unqualified Assistants both in the West End and in the Country. Good and progressive positions. Full particulars in first letter: age, height, experience, salary expected and when free to H. F. Stapley, 61 Welbeck Street, London W.1.

**SHEFFIELD** and Ecclesall Co-operative Society requires Qualified Chemist to manage branch pharmacy in good-class suburb for duration. Write, stating age, experience, and wages required, with two references, to Pharmacy Manager, the Arcade, Ecclesall Road, Sheffield 11.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant required; male or female, with good general experience. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, to S. Morgan, Chemist, Manor Park, Slough.

**WANTED**, experienced gentlemanly Assistant, principally Counter work. Pharmacy in the Midlands. Permanency for suitable man. Enclose full particulars, salary required, photo if convenient. CDB/743, London Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, Qualified Assistant (male or female) not liable for military service, for duration of war. Optical knowledge an advantage. No Sunday or holiday duty. Applications, stating age, experience, references, and qualifications to be in by Tuesday, October 7. Gloucester Co-operative and Industrial Society, Ltd., Brunswick Road, Gloucester.

**WHOLESALE**

**A** Assistant required in manufacturing laboratory by Manufacturing Chemists and Compounders. N.E. London. Write stating age, experience, salary desired, to 389/290, London Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT** Laboratory Chemist required for manufacture of Cosmetic and Toilet Preparations. Apply, stating experience, qualifications (if any), and salary required, in strictest confidence, to Northam Warren, Ltd., 615/617 Trading Estate, Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.

**INVOICE** Clerk required for London Wholesale Druggists. Write, stating experience, etc., 365/381, London Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Invoice Clerk required by Manufacturing Chemists in City. Experience necessary. Reply with full particulars to 389/294, London Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Ledger Clerk required by Manufacturing Chemists in City. Experience necessary. Reply with full particulars to 389/295, London Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE wanted by London Manufacturing Chemists for London Territory. Drugs and Galenicals. Salary, expenses and commission. Full particulars to 389/294, London Office of this Paper.

**T**ABLET Maker required (Essex), for the production of Saccharin Tablets. Write full details, including salary required, to CDB/752, London Office of this Paper.

**W**AREHOUSEMEN and Porters wanted by City firm of Manufacturing Chemists. Write, stating age, experience, etc., to 388/261, London Office of this Paper.

**M**ANUFACTURING Chemists, having established connexion with the Veterinary profession, wish to make arrangements for selling their goods to the profession on part-time basis, preferably by commission. Apply, CDB/767, London Office of this Paper.

**M**IDLANDS AND S. WALES. Old-established Manufacturing House requires the services of a Representative with some Retail experience, to work and extend existing connexion. State territory covered, experience and nature of goods previously carried, age, remuneration required, and when available, all in first letter, which will be treated in confidence. CDB/768, London Office of this Paper.

**P**HARMACIST, not under 30, required for Secretarial position in London. Applicant must have good knowledge of Pharmaceutical Association work and sound experience in Retail Pharmacy. Commencing salary £350 per annum. Permanency with excellent prospects for a suitable man. All replies treated in confidence. CDB/775, London Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED Chemist required by established London Firm producing Tablets, Pills and Packed Goods. Excellent opportunity for a man of ability and initiative, must be good organiser, and capable of controlling staff. Candidates should have experience in the production, manufacturing and packing of Chemists' Packed Lines and knowledge of D.D.A. an advantage. The appointment offers considerable possibilities for advancement. Full details of experience, stating age and salary required. No stamps. CDB/769, London Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED immediately by firm of Manufacturing Chemists (Manchester) experienced Galenical Worker not liable for military service. Good salary and prospects for right man. Apply in first instance to CDB/772, London Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, Qualified Chemists as Managers for branches of leading firm of Surgical Manufacturing company having branches London, Wolverhampton, Plymouth, West Bromwich, Coventry, Devonport and Birmingham. Applicants should possess keen sales and organising ability and be between the ages of 30 and 45. Salary will be £6 per week and commission. Apply with full details in first instance to 389/289, London Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, Chemist for new-established firm manufacturing food substitutes in North London. The applicant must be energetic man with some experience capable of taking over the manufacturing and supervising with full responsibility. He will be elected as Director without financial participation. Starting salary, £400, and additional share of profit. Apply 389/293, London Office of this Paper.

Works Chemist required by Manufacturers of Ethical Pharmaceutical Products. Applicants should have high educational attainments, also wide manufacturing experience. The position offers real scope for the future to the right man. Apply with full details, experience, age, etc., to 389/300, London Office of this Paper.

**Y**OUNG lady Pharmacist for the control and supervision of the labelling of medical products; organising ability necessary. Good opportunity to acquire intimate knowledge of modern therapeutic remedies and to gain commercial experience. Apply to Medical Director, Evans' Biological Institute, Runcorn, Cheshire.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

### RETAIL (HOME)

**N**EWCASTLE, North-east preferable, but would go anywhere. Experienced, trustworthy, capable Pharmacist, M.P.S., M.I.C.O. (42), with or without Optics. Partnership or succession would be considered. Liberty one week. Please write immediately to Pharmacist, c/o 10 Crescent Avenue, Hexham, Northumberland.

**L**ADY Dispenser (Apothecary Hall) seeks post with Doctor, preferably Cambridgeshire district; four years' experience with book-keeping, etc. 389/280, London Office of this Paper.

**P**ART-TIME Lady Assistant Dispenser seeks post; Hall certificate; experienced. Brighton or district. Good worker. 89 Ditchling Road, Brighton.

**Q**UALIFIED (33) seeks Managership, London. W. or N.W. Free in few days if required. Mr. Garbutt, 4 Eaton Rise, W.5.

**50-** desires position, Manager or Assistant; locum or permanent. Hours, salary, please. A, 3 Morningside Road, Worcester Park.

### WHOLESALE

**A**DAPTABLE, energetic man (49). Long experience Retail, Works, Control labour, Finishing, Packing, etc., Pharmaceuticals, Chemical, Toilet, Highest references. "Production," CDB/774, London Office of this Paper.

**C**APABLE Man, over military age, active, seeks Permanency. West End experience, 14 years. Multiple firm buyer. R. T., 41 Oakwood Crescent, Greenford, Mdx.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE, late of Westminster Laboratories, as Representative or agency; age 38; married; Austin 8 car, 1938. Connexion London, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Dorset, Wilts, Berks, Oxon, Bucks, Middx, part Essex. 388/264, London Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL

**P**HARMACIST wishes to sell his fixtures, safe, etc.; also part Stock. Will sell at cost for quick sale, c/o 10 Crescent Avenue, Hexham, Northumberland.

**PREMISES TO LET**

**O**PPORTUNITY occurs to rent old-established Chemist Shop at Wimbledon Park. Unusual circumstances compelled the late owner to relinquish the premises. Excellent local practice only awaits redevelopment by enterprising man. Rent on lease, £91 per annum. No premium. Certain stock and fittings at valuation. F. E. C., 39 Moorgate, London, E.C. Kelvin 2637.

**BUSINESS WANTED**

**W**ANTED to purchase or part interest, sound retail business in good-class district, with Surgical and Photographic connexion. Prefer small town in Dorset, Devon, Sussex, or South Coast district. 389/286, London Office of this Paper.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

**W**ANTED to purchase a Business trading with Chemists, Grocers or Allied Merchants; must have a good reputation and a pre-war Profit Standard of more than £5,000. All negotiations will be treated as confidential. Reply to Ormond Son & Dunn, Chartered Accountants, 41 Grainger Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**D**ISTRIBUTOR of food stuffs in a big way of business is anxious to get into touch with a firm of packers having labour and facilities for re-packing from bulk into small containers for chemical and grocery trade. Full particulars in the first instance to 389/282, London Office of this Paper.

**M**ANUFACTURERS, short of staff or space, who require the assembly, packing, etc., of goods, will be interested in this advertisement. North of England organisation has facilities and hundreds of outworkers available to tackle such work. Write 389/281, London Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**

**E**YE Mascara Brushes required; any quantity. Send sample and lowest quotation. 389/279, London Office of this Paper.

**G**RANULATOR for Tablet-making, also Tablet-making Machine wanted. Renall, Ltd., 63 White Lion Street, London, N.1.

**O**ILS or Fats and Glycerine, also Block Stearine wanted. Box 56, Pool's, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.

**U**RGENTLY required, 100 gross lots, Glass Jars 1-4 oz; good price paid. Winnmore, 99 Blacketts, Wood Drive, Chorley Wood, Herts.

**W**ANTED by England's largest Photographic Dealers. All Miniature Cameras, extra lenses and accessories, Rolleiflex, Leica, Contax, Ikontas, etc.; also films for Leica, etc. Will buy quotas. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., 127 New Bond Street, W.1.

**W**ANTED, Black Cachous (Sen Sen) type or working formulae for same. Samples and price to O. W. Brettoner, 24 Morton Road, Morden, Surrey.

**FOR SALE**

**F**ACE Powder, Rita Gray, 2 oz., boxed and branded, 17s. doz.; loose, 4s. 6d. lb. Talcum Powder, 1 lb., boxed and branded, 15s. doz.; loose, 1s. 6d. lb. 11 mm. Lipstick Refills, each in individual branded boxes, 11s. 6d. doz. Orders over three pounds carriage paid. CDB/773, London Office of this Paper.

**L**ARGE-SIZE Lipsticks in metal slide case. Retail 4s. 6d., 36s. doz. Popular shades. Sample 3s., plus 3d. postage. Bellins, Ltd., Market Street, Llanelli.

**L**ATEX Bottle Teats and Valves, also Soothers, for sale; quick delivery. Free samples on application. A. & L. Samuels, 2 Mackenzie Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham 11.

**L**IPSTICK Refills in six attractive shades, 11 mm. size, indelible and cellophane wrapped. 9s. per sample doz.; gross lots, 8s. per doz. Apply C.W.O. to: 58 Wapping Lane, London, E.1.

**L**IPSTICK Refills, four shades, 11 mm. fitting most standard makes, cellophane wrapped, 10s. doz., 9s. 6d. six doz. lots; 9s. gross lots. Cash with order or C.O.D. Cooke, M.P.S., 228 Green Lane, Norbury, S.W.16.

**S**TEARIC Acid, cosmetic quality, 14 lb. at 5s. 6d. lb., 28 lb. at 5s. 3d. lb., 56 lb. at 5s. lb., 1 cwt. at 4s. 9d. lb., 5 cwt. at 4s. 6d. lb.; carriage paid; cash with order; sample 1s. 389/291, London Office of this Paper.

Stokes Eureka Hand Tablet Machine on stand, converted for Power, to take punches from  $\frac{3}{16}$  to  $\frac{13}{32}$ .

Also Pill Plant comprising of:

Mass Mixing Machine.

Piping Machine.

Cutting Machine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. to 5 gr.

Coating Pan.

All Dockerill manufacture.

Also Jessops Pill Rounder and Niblets Pill Coating Pan.

All in good working order.

Apply:

BROOK, PARKER & CO., LTD.,  
ASHFIELD, HORTON ROAD,  
BRADFORD.

**150** gross Jars available, earthenware; height 2 in. inside diameter, approximately  $1\frac{3}{10}$  in, Best offer secures. Gene Products, Regency House, 1-4 Warwick Street, W.1.

**AGENCIES**

**A**s Eire Distributors, old-established firm Sales organisation, Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores, unimpeachable references, etc., require one or more proprietary lines for distribution on commission basis. A. W. Maginnis, Ltd., 65 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.

**O**LD-established Agents and Manufacturers, depots in all principal cities, require additional first-class lines. Prepared to purchase for cash in bulk. CDB/724, London Office of this Paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**F**IRM with thousands of live accounts, depots in all cities, require first-class lines. Will pay cash for all goods and attend to the distribution. CDB/725, London Office of this Paper.

**Q**UOTA, Classes 14 and 16. Advertiser desires to purchase available quota in the above classes. Offers to CDB/751, London Office of this Paper.

### QUOTA: CLASS 16

Established Firm desires to purchase any available quota in above class. Offers invited. 387/236, London Office of this Paper.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THERAPEUTICS

By

**F. PRESCOTT, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**

Reprints of this important series of 12 articles published in the "Chemist and Druggist" during recent months, are now available.

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## ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE WAR? IF SO, READ THIS

In order to assist employees who have lost their employment, either through enemy action or through businesses being closed down in defence areas, a scheme of free advertisements in the "Situations Wanted" column of this Supplement will be available until further notice.

Any such employee of a retail pharmacist, whether qualified or not, or any employee of works producing or distributing products in connexion with the drug and associated industries is invited to make full use of this facility without charge.

Advertisements should be accompanied by particulars of last employment and cause of its termination, and should be addressed to The Publisher, The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath, to arrive not later than WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue.

## WAR-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS WANTED

The advertisements in this section are inserted free and are from advertisers who have lost their employment as a direct result of the war. Prospective employers are requested to give them special consideration.

Advertisers in this Section should advise us immediately employment has been secured.

### RETAIL

**E**XPERIENCED Senior Man seeks position, retail or wholesale; over military age. Unqualified. Disengaged through war conditions. Satisfactory reference. CDB/754, London Office of this Paper.

**L**ADY Dispenser (Hall qualification), thoroughly experienced, seeks appointment in emergency or voluntary Hospital, or with doctors. CDB/675, London Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant, youth (21), three years' experience retail, desires position wholesale or retail, or in hospital; Great Britain or Ireland. Not liable for military service. CDB/740, London Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE

**B.** PHARM., Ph.C. (25), Northern Irish, seeks position in Manufacturing, Works or Laboratory, with firm of sound reputation, preferably engaged in development of chemotherapy or serums. 387/230, London Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE, experienced, over military age, disengaged owing to Limitations of Supplies. Has for many years represented well-known houses in London and South, South-Western counties, also Northern area; chemists' connexion over 5,000. Resident in London; car driver; very anxious to resume work. 388/244, London Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE, twenty years' experience, Chemists, South Wales and West of England, seeks appointment; age 50; own car. Late of Westminster Laboratories. Extensive personal connexion. CDB/750, London Office of this Paper.

**S**ALES Manager, organiser, representative, over military age; twenty years' toilet trade with chemists' connexion; open for position marketing and introducing good beauty aids. First-class references. CDB/736, London Office of this Paper.

# NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

MEETINGS of the Executives of the National Pharmaceutical Union and Chemists' Defence Association were held at 45 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on September 23, Mr. J. Evans in the chair.

## Drug Trade Joint Committee

A report was read of a special meeting of the Drug Trade Joint Committee held on July 30, at which agreement was reached on the principle that it was undesirable that new businesses, either wholesale or retail, should be opened during the war. The N.P.U. Executive appointed as a sub-committee, with authority to act in this matter, Messrs. Hearle, Stearn and Steinman, together with either the chairman or vice-chairman *ex officio*, and the secretary.

## Stamp-Duty Repeal and Retail Trade

Action taken by the chairman and secretary in promoting a prize competition for the best trading policy for pharmacists under the new tax-free conditions of sale for proprietary medicines was approved.

The Executive received and approved the final copy of the secretary's reply to the Board of Trade on a questionnaire on retail trade distribution.

## Assistance and Distress Funds

The audited accounts of the air-raid assistance fund for July 15, 1940, to June 30, 1941, were submitted for approval. These accounts showed that the expenditure on claims during the year had exceeded the subscription income by £2823. The deficiency, which had been met by a transfer from the reserve fund, had already been offset by reduced claims in the current quarter. The subscription for the quarter ending December 29, 1941, was again fixed at 26s.

The audited accounts of the N.P.U. war distress fund for the year ended July 31, 1941, were presented for the information of the Executive. These showed total contributions for the year of £16,820. At the time of the meeting £1501 had been spent in meeting claims, allowing £500 to meet future payments in uncompleted cases; a balance in hand of £14,820 remains.

It was resolved to make application to the Ministry of Health for increased remuneration for N.H.I. dispensing.

## Chemists' Defence Association

The secretary reported that in seventeen cases there had been no developments, in

six others negotiations were proceeding, and six had been settled. Twenty additional claims had arisen since the previous meeting of directors, and nine of these had been completed. Settlements reported and approved included a payment of over £400 because an article supplied was alleged to have caused dermatitis; a payment of £72 10s. for personal injuries caused by fall over weighing machine, and a payment of £175 in a claim that incorrect medicine had been supplied to an infant. Three members had been defended against proceedings under the Prices of Goods Act.

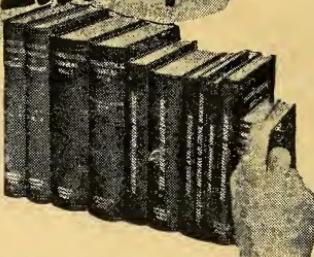
## Chemists' Friends Council

A meeting of the C.F. Council was held on June 17, Mr. I. V. L. Fergusson in the chair. Five manufacturers submitted details, all of which were accepted, of revised prices in respect of certain products. Four manufacturers sought approval to modifications in business terms; these were accepted subject to certain conditions in one instance. Three manufacturers reported inability to continue manufacturing their products owing to war conditions. It was agreed to delete their names from the C.F. list while hostilities lasted. The Council also considered the question of supplies of C.F. products to businesses which had been converted into drug stores for the duration of the war owing to the qualified proprietor either having joined the Forces or taken up some other whole-time duties of urgent national importance. It was agreed that each case should be considered on its merits but that no authority to maintain C.F. supplies to these businesses should be given without making exhaustive local inquiries.

## LATE NEWS

**Drug Stock Given to Hospital.**—The stock of drugs belonging to the century-old firm of W. Fletcher (Chemists), Ltd., 10 Tachbrook Street, London, S.W.1, has been presented to the pharmacy department of Westminster Hospital. The gift includes the contents of the poison cupboard, some drugs in short supply such as atropine, and certain curious old medicines, like green bloom tips, highly favoured by early Victorians and their physicians. The company, which includes a member of the family which established it a century ago, is closing down its business for the duration of the war.

# Technical Books for the Pharmacists' Library



## **THE ART OF DISPENSING**

The standard authority on the subject. New edition (1937), completely revised and up-to-date. 11/- post free.

## **DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMS**

Concise yet comprehensive. A most useful book. 9/- post free.

## **DICTIONARY OF**

**SYNONYMS** (incorporating Rouses' Synonyms)

Helps to solve problems which arise at inconvenient times. 5/4 post free.

## **DISEASES AND REMEDIES**

Temporarily out of print. A new edition will shortly be available.

## **HANDBOOK OF PHARMACY**

By William Kirkby, M.Sc. Invaluable for rapid reference purposes in dispensary or laboratory. 5/4 post free.

## **LATIN FOR PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS**

(Cooper and McLaren). An invaluable Latin course for students. Completely up-to-date. 8/- post free.

## **PHARMACEUTICAL BOTANY**

A useful and easy introduction to this science. 5/4 post free.

## **PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS, VOL. I**

The most complete pharmaceutical formulary in the English language. 18/3 post free.

## **PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS, VOL. II**

The Chemists' Recipe Book. An amazing variety of tested formulas for cosmetics and preparations of every kind. 18/3 post free.

## **PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE ANALYSIS**

A useful book written by an expert pharmacist and revised by an experienced medical practitioner. 4/3 post free.

## **PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY**

(Appleyard and Lyons). A systematic practical course for pharmaceutical students. More than a guide to the chemistry of the B.P., this book teaches the rudiments of quantitative analytical chemistry by utilising the official processes. A practical and most useful guide. 6/10 post free.

## **A TEXTBOOK OF PHARMACOGNOSY**

(Denston). This well-known textbook provides a complete course in Pharmacognosy for the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying Examination, every aspect of the syllabus, both theoretical and practical, being covered. Important new material has been added and the requirements of the Addendum 1936 incorporated. No student sitting for this examination should be without a copy. 20/9 post free.

## **THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST**

A helpful book for chemists commencing and carrying on a photographic department. 3/8 post free.

## **THEORETICAL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY**

By C. G. Lyons, M.A., Ph.D. This book approaches the teaching of pharmaceutical chemistry from a systematic scientific point of view. Invaluable to students for the Qualifying or Preliminary Scientific examinations. 15/7 post free.

## **TUTORIAL PHARMACY**

A systematic course in pharmacy for students preparing for the Qualifying examination. An enlightened guide and practical help to every student of pharmacy. 18/- post free.

## **WOOTTON'S CHRONICLES OF PHARMACY**

A fascinating study of the evolution of pharmacy throughout the ages. Two volumes handsomely bound in maroon cloth. 11/- post free.

## **VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE**

An indispensable work dealing with the ailments of horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, pigs, dogs, cats, etc., and appropriate remedies. The most useful book of its kind ever published. 10/6 post free.

## **THE "C. & D." POISONS GUIDE.**

The pioneer guide to the intricacies of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Authoritative, accurate and concise. 4/9 post free.

## **THE "C. & D." PRICE LIST FORMULARY**

A selection of good formulas for articles in every day request by the public. 2/6 post free.

## **THE "C. & D." STOCK-TAKING PAD**

Halves stocktaking worries and enables stocktaking to be done quickly, cheaply and efficiently. 2/6 post free.

## **SHOPS ACT CARDS**

1/- each; 2 for 1/9 post free.

The above books have all been compiled by experts and will make valuable and profitable additions to your technical library. Your usual wholesaler can supply, or copies will be sent by return of post if you send remittance to

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